


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

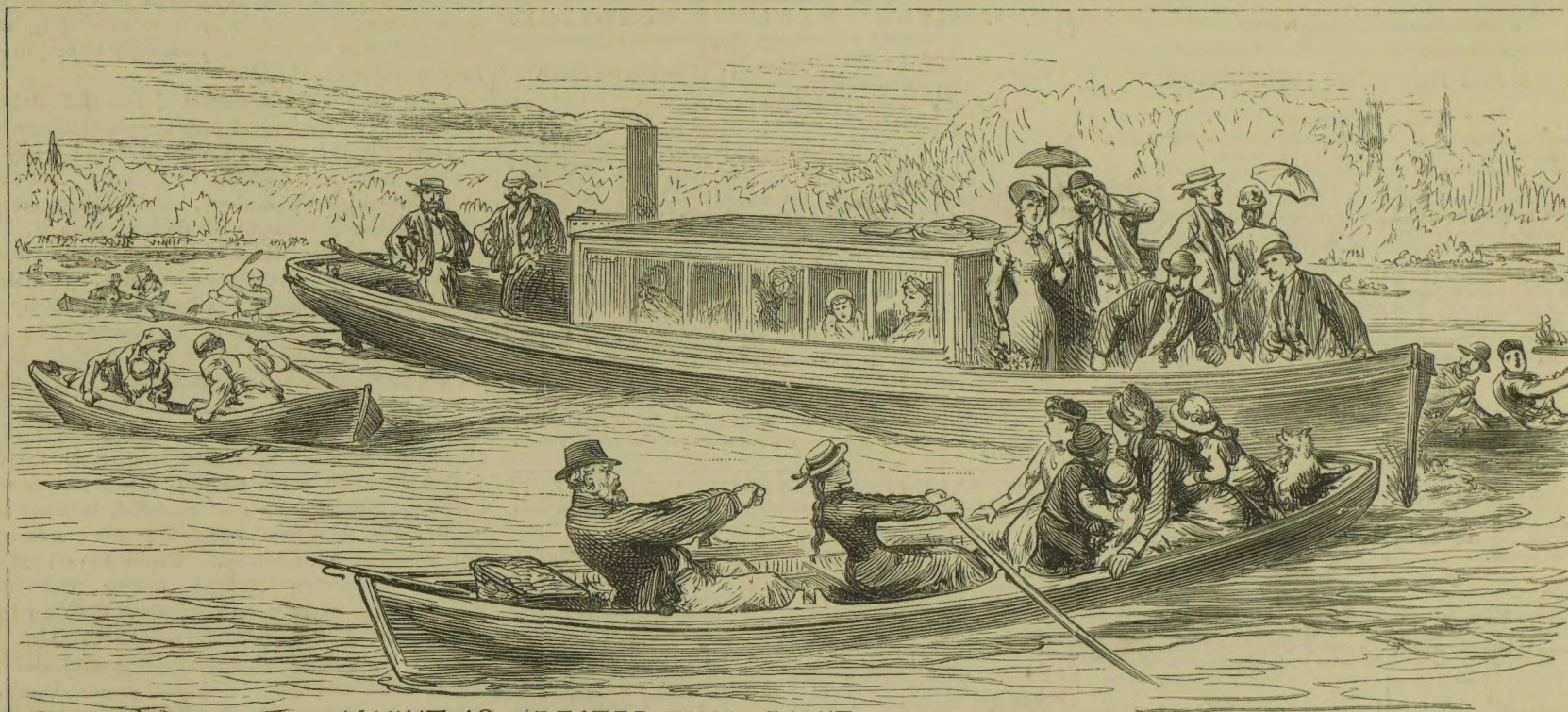


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No. 2142.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

WITH TWO SHEETS OF
SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



MIGHT IS GREATER THAN RIGHT



THE REAL CHARM OF A BOAT RACE



WASTE NOT WANT NOT



THE TOILERS AND THE SPOILERS

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Beaconsfield, Plymouth, the Lady Francis Cecil, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 14, Royal-crescent, Bath, the wife of Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Kilvrough, Glamorganshire, the wife of Rear-Admiral Algernon Lyons, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead, by the Rev. W. R. Jolley, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Birkenhead, William Wilkinson, of Cloughton, to Violet Annie Ethel Johanna Robin Fitz-Zachary, only child of the late Violet Robin, of Croydon, Surrey.

On the 8th inst., at St. John's Church, Lower Beeding, Coothurst, by the Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, Colonel William D. Scars Dickinson, third son of the late Charles Scars Dickinson, Esq., and of the lady Elizabeth S. Dickinson, of Coothurst, Hortham, to Anna Matilda Catharine Paget, widow of Major Henry William Paget, and daughter of the late General Sir George T. Walker, Bart., G.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 5th ult., at Kakamas, Northern Border, Cape of Good Hope, William Alexander Maclean, Esq., Commandant Frontier Police, eldest son of the late Colonel John Maclean, C.B., Governor of Natal, aged 37.

On the 14th inst., at Sheen House, East Sheen, Surrey, of congestion of the lungs, Elizabeth Mary Arabin, widow of the late Richard Arabin, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Meux, aged 60.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, 3, Fauconberg Villas, Cheltenham, General P. K. Magregor Skinner, C.B., in his 75th year.

On the 10th inst., at Edgemoor, Bournemouth, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Major-General John Boteler Parker, R.A., C.B.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xii.; Acts iv. 1-32 (or Josh. i. 1-10; Rom. xiii.). Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii. or Ruth i.; 1 Pet. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Russell Stock, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Cecil Hook, Vicar of All Saints, Leeds.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 3 p.m., Ven. Dr. J. A. Hessey, Archbishop of Middlesex; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Manchester.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Longest day.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Kern and Mr. R. N. Cash on the Asoka Inscriptions of Northern India).
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace ("The Messiah").
Spelling Reform Association, 8 p.m.
Royal Caledonian Asylum, Grand Ball at Willis' Rooms.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Full Moon, 1.46 p.m.
Total eclipse of the Moon, invisible in Great Britain.
Cambridge Commencement—Scarlet Day.
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Statistical Society, anniversary, 4.
West London Scientific Association, 8.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

State Ball at Buckingham Palace.
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace (selection).
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on Modern Midian).
Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m. M. Hyacinthe Loysen's lecture on Positive Christianity, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m., and on Friday.
Commons Preservation Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Midsummer Day.
Royal Society Club, anniversary, 6.30.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Harting on Hawks and Hawking).
Royal General Theatrical Fund, afternoon performance at the Olympic.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

Accession of Charles I., King of Wurtemberg, 1864.
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace ("Israel in Egypt").
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, fifty-third anniversary, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Alfred Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 26' N.; Long. 0° 15' 47' W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Temp. of Soil.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Force in Miles.	Force in In.
June 19	29.850	54.6	45.4	73	9	64.2	50.5	WSW. W. WNW.	27.5	0.010
20	29.631	53.5	45.7	77	7	64.7	49.6	WSW. SW. W.	406	0.050
21	29.690	49.1	45.6	89	6	61.1	47.2	WSW. SW. W.	348	0.245
22	29.767	48.1	44.5	88	9	59.2	44.6	SW. W.	129	0.200
23	29.813	52.1	45.2	77	7	66.6	41.4	SW. SSE. S.	90	0.040
24	29.873	54.1	45.4	74	7	64.1	47.1	E. NNE.	214	0.000
25	29.977	54.2	45.3	73	3	70.8	42.9	NNE. NW. SW.	103	0.005

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.888	29.679	29.745	29.779	29.817	29.856	29.901
Temperature of Air	51.30	54.20	52.40	55.20	56.20	56.80	54.20
Temperature of Evaporation	52.10	52.00	49.60	49.20	50.70	52.40	50.70
Direction of Wind	WSW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	NNE.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 25

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Barnard, Music by J. L. Molloy; after which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 7.30; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (20th time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Idyll, by W. G. Wills, entitled IOLANDE. Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Tristan, Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening at 8.30, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANDE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday, at Two o'clock. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frewin. Premiere Danseuses, Mlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant scenic effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet." "It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it." "Too high praise cannot be given to the principals, whose dancing is fairly enchanting."—Era.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, Lizzie Simms, G. H. Macdonald, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. De Castro Troupe. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL. ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY.—Mr. Maskelyne's Original and Marvelous Entertainment is given EVERY EVENING at Eight, and at Three and Eight on SATURDAYS. Herr Adalbert Frickel, the popular Sleight-of-Hand Conjuror, and the Little Lonic, the Clairvoyant, give their clever performances Every Afternoon at Three, excepting on Saturdays.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. MOORE and BURGESS' MINSTRELS. THE NEW PROGRAMME. EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND BALLADS. Fantouils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

MUSICAL UNION.—AUER, from St. Petersburg, and J. WIENIAWSKI, from Warsaw, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, Quarter past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Quartet, Haydn; Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Violin Solos, Brahms and Auer; Quartet, No. 1, F minor, Beethoven, with Wiener, Hollander, and Lasserre; Piano Solos, J. Wieniawski. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co. and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance.—Professor ELA, Director.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE NINETEENTH EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, PALL MALL EAST, From TEN till SIX. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 55, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

FINAL EXHIBITION, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, PICCADILLY, of the WORKS of ELIJAH WALTON, the whole of which are for sale at very moderate prices. From Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity," THE TIMES) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annex. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, conditorei, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by trams, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Lazarstrasse, No. 5, Düsseldorf.

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LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

A Reduction of the Wine Duties, the entire Abolition of the Malt Tax, the charging of an equivalent impost upon Beer, and the addition of a penny in the pound to the Income Tax of the present year,—are the main features of the Finance proposals made to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on Thursday week. They are significant enough in themselves; but they do not of themselves proclaim their full significance. They are striking facts; but the motives which account for them and the consequences at which they point are even more important than the facts themselves. They show the mind of a profound politician, and the hand of an incomparable master of Finance. The Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer takes occasion from present disaster to rise to future success. He has the courage, and, we may add, the wisdom, to make a sacrifice of immediate popularity to gain a permanent national advantage. The state of things with which he had to deal was as unsatisfactory as it could well be. The surplus calculated by his predecessor in office had been more than swallowed up by the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure made necessary since the introduction of his Budget in the last Parliament, and there still pended the Indian accounts, which are known to be heavy, although the details have not yet been given. The outlook, therefore, was gloomy. Further taxation seemed to be imperatively necessary. It might have been associated by any ordinary Chancellor with topics very unwelcome to most classes of her Majesty's subjects. It might have been so proposed as to deepen national despondency. Mr. Gladstone is, perhaps, the only man in the Empire whose financial genius could have made an increasing burden the means of inspiring large and confident hopes. He has done this. We do not say that he has done it to the satisfaction of all parties, or of all classes; but, whilst he has contrived to meet a present and pressing emergency, he has so met it as to open out a tolerably sure prospect of future gain. Let us look for a moment at each of his proposals, and we think this conclusion will be sufficiently obvious to all.

There are the Wine Duties, which are to be reduced to 6d. a gallon on wines up to twenty degrees of alcoholic strength, with a penny additional to each degree up to thirty-five, and twopence halfpenny additional for each

degree above thirty-five. Why meddle with these duties now? The change proposed will, it is calculated, cost us £233,000 of annual revenue. We might make that sacrifice in more prosperous times, but why choose the present moment for doing so? The policy of the expedient will be found in the special circumstances of the case. The English Treaty of Commerce with France is on the eve of expiry. The French Legislature is engaged in settling the details of a new Tariff. The Government of the Republic inclines to a renewal of the Treaty in as favourable, or even a more favourable, form for the trade of this country than that which now prevails. But it is anxious to wield an argument in support of its wishes, which will be found weighty, if not conclusive, in the eyes of the French people. It therefore asks this reduction in the Duties on Wine. Other countries, and especially Spain, are anxious to enjoy a similar benefit. The result will be, if the bargain be held to, a considerable stimulus to our commercial transactions with the States of Western Europe. But it is imperative that what is done in this matter should be done at once, in order to be done effectually, and hence the selection of the present seemingly unpropitious season for proposing the change.

Then there is the Abolition of the Malt Duty, and the charging of an equivalent impost—six shillings a barrel—on beer. If this proposal were dictated solely by Party motives, much could not be said for it. But the nation, as such, will have a share, and perhaps a principal share, in the benefits to be derived from it. It is an appropriate *solatium* offered to the agricultural interest at a time of almost unparalleled depression. It satisfactorily deals with a demand which has been made by Farmers, and on behalf of Farmers, for many years past. It remedies what they hold to be an injustice. It may not, indeed, turn out to be of such advantage to them as they have fondly imagined. But it will be the inspiration of a new hope into their breasts. On grounds of political economy alone the alteration commends itself to the judgment, since a tax upon raw material, or what may be fairly regarded as raw material, is more restrictive upon trade than one upon the manufactured article into which it is converted. There have been practical reasons heretofore against taking the duty off the one and putting an equivalent duty on the other. Those reasons have almost ceased to exist. Private brewing has become all but obsolete, and the trade has tended more and more to centre in few hands. Beer, therefore, can now be taxed less expensively to the State, and by more facile methods to the brewer, than could have been done at any former period. There will be, however, a considerable drawback on the stocks of malt in hand, to pay in September next, which Mr. Gladstone computes at £1,100,000. Whether consumers will receive a better article—that is, a less adulterated compound—than that for which, in a large majority of cases, we fear, their money is now expended, remains to be seen. Mr. Gladstone thinks they will. It is to be hoped they may; but it may be pretty confidently assumed that they will not be worse off under the new than under the old system.

Well, these Financial changes cannot be made without entailing some considerable outlay. There is, as we have already said, an estimated loss of £233,000 on the Reduction of Wine Duties. There is the sum of £1,100,000 to be incurred in the transference of the tax on malt to beer. There are the Supplementary Estimates, which already exceed £200,000. The whole deficiency to be provided for will thus amount to £1,533,000. An additional penny on the Income Tax will supply £1,425,000, and an increase throughout the whole scale of charges for licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors will yield, in the present year, £305,000. Adding the surplus shown upon the original Estimates, Mr. Gladstone's Supplementary Budget exhibits £1,904,000 on the side of income, or a surplus of £381,000 on the year's account.

These financial proposals of the right hon. gentleman have, on the whole, been favourably received, both in the House of Commons and by the outside world. The Resolutions in Committee, upon which the Bill for carrying them into effect must be founded, have been already passed. The scheme will, no doubt, in all its completeness and symmetry, be legislatively realised. It will probably give rise to other and much greater changes than any that are immediately foreseen. All its parts are sound and scientific, and its adaptation to the special wants of the day is not only ingenious, but is based also upon reasons that most people will admit to be cogent. Should Nature smile upon the country this year, and a fair harvest crown the labours of the husbandman, it may be fairly surmised that we have entered once again upon a cycle of fiscal prosperity.

Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., has been elected a member of the Reform Club by the Political Committee, under the rule empowering that body to elect two candidates in each year for marked and obvious services to the Liberal cause.

Sir Michael Costa obligingly corrects a mistake in our last issue. He writes as follows:—"In your article on nightingales, clever as it is, there is a very common error. Your statement is that the nightingale sings 'sixteen notes.' The nightingale sings two octaves—twenty-five notes—or a diatonic scale of fifteen notes. There are but fifteen notes in two octaves (diatonic)."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The revenges of Time are very strange, and to people who have been lucky enough to be elderly these revenges are intensely amusing. In the summer of last year there was held, in the small room at Willis's, the first public meeting of the Greek Committee. As a humble member of that Committee, I took the liberty of attending the meeting. Sir Charles Dilke was in the chair, and that honourable baronet, with Lords Rosebery and Lansdowne, and Mr. Herschell and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, made some excellent speeches in advocacy of the claims of the Hellenes to a rectification of their frontier as suggested by the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

Still, although the Duke of Westminster, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Arthur Arnold, and other notable Liberals were on the platform, and the room was thronged, the Greek Committee could not help feeling that, in the direction of political influence, they were but a feeble folk. Jingoism was then triumphant; the Great Mac-Dermott was a power in the State; the Tories were to remain in office for ever; the Ministerial papers classed the Greeks with Bulgars, Moldo-Wallachs, Montenegrins, "and other semi-barbarians;" and my hairdresser put on a fez when he went to Hyde Park to join a Jingo mob and uplift his voice against "them 'orrid Rooshians" and in favour of "the gallant Hosmanlis." Now all is changed. *Tirez la ficelle, ma femme.* King George of the Hellenes goes in state to Guildhall to be addressed, congratulated, and lunched by the City Fathers; and at least a half a dozen members of the Greek Committee form part of her Majesty's Government. Meanwhile, "strange and ludicrous are the changes in human affairs. The Tories are on the treadmill and the well-paid Whigs are riding in chariots—with many faces, however, looking out of the windows, which I never remember to have seen in the days of the poverty and depression of Whiggism."

Everybody well knows that the passage within inverted commas is from Sydney Smith, and that it is in the closing paragraph of the inimitably humorous preface to his collected works, published in 1839; but, with one notable omission (the sarcastic allusion to the then Prime Minister), it would serve very well as the peroration of a political essay in 1880. Yet it was not on political thoughts intent that I went to the Canon's delightful pages. I wished to refresh my remembrance of an article at the very end of the book; the letter to a newspaper in which he enumerates eighteen changes and improvements which had taken place in the manners and appliances of social life in England since he had first drawn breath seventy-three years before.

It would be as presumptuous as idle were I to recapitulate the list of changes *seriatim*. You will be able to enumerate them all:—from the introduction of gas to the substitution of railway trains for stage coaches and springless luggage-baskets in which "your clothes were all rubbed to pieces." Now, I am a good way "off" seventy-three, but I have lived a liberally long time; and, in view of the dire assaults which are being made just now by a certain section of artists on the energetic tradesfolk known as Artists' Colourmen, I should like to enumerate about a score of changes and improvements in the appliances for painting which have been made since I was a schoolboy (very proud of the box of "paints" from Newman's which his Cousin Sara gave him), say, forty years ago. Rather more than less, perchance; but let that pass.

Then there were no moist water-colours in porcelain pans. There were no japanned tin colour-boxes with palettes attached to them. There were no solid paper blocks for out-of-door sketching. There were no *conté* crayons. There was no patent compressed white chalk. Cumberland lead pencils were horribly dear; and the lead only reached half way up the pencil-stick. There were no moist water-colours in patent collapsible tubes. Oil colours were sold in bladders instead of tubes. There was no permanent Chinese white. There were no appliances whatever for painting on china, or for illuminating. There was no Prout's Brown. There was no liquid sepia. There were no papier-mâché lay figures; and even the little wooden German *mannequins* were scarce and costly. Very few artists could afford to buy ultramarine. Carmine was fearfully expensive. There was no liquid asphaltum, and no colourless gall, and there was no water-colour megilp. There! A few of these changes we owe to the French. The rest are due to the enterprise of Rathbone-place and Long Acre.

Mem.: Changes and improvements quite as important, although obviously not so numerous, have been made to make the process of etching convenient and agreeable. When I was young, when a plate was ready for "biting in" one had to prepare in a pipkin from some very nasty ingredients a compound called "bordering wax," which had to be kneaded until by the warmth of the hand it could be drawn out into long plastic strips; and with this bordering wax a wall was built right round the plate: the inner edges being stamped down with the edge of the thumb to make the wax adhere to the varnished copper. Thus a trough was formed, with a waxen spout at one corner to carry off the diluted acid. At present all we have to do is to varnish the borders and back of the plate, and immerse it in a shallow indiarubber bath full of nitrous acid and water. When I was young I had to heat my plate, to lay my ground, to smoke it, to bite it in, to clean it, to polish it, and perhaps to hammer it up from the back, or burnish the lines down if I had over-etched it. Now I can find skilful artisans who will perform all these processes for me for a few shillings; and in Paris, for a hundred francs or so, I can buy an etching-box complete, containing the indiarubber bath, a twisted wax torch for smoking the plate, an assortment of etching-needles, graters, burnishers, scrapers, and roulettes, drawers to hold plates, bottles for varnish and acid, and even a pair of india-rubber finger-tips to protect the hands from acid-stains.

I note that the Lord Mayor, with his customary readiness to identify himself with any popular movement, and to serve in every possible shape or form the cause of charity, has consented to the establishment of a Mansion House Fund for the benefit of the, it is to be feared, finally bereaved widows and children of the gallant crew of H.M.S. *Atalanta*. A sum of about £20,000 will, it is stated, be needed to alleviate the domestic distress caused by what it would be now almost hoping against hope to regard otherwise than as an irreparable disaster.

In addition, I am informed that on Saturday, the Twentieth instant, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and attended by all the pomp and circumstance of Civic State, have promised to attend a grand *fête* in aid of the *Atalanta* sufferers at the Alexandra Palace. There could not be a better locality than the beautiful *villegiatura* at Muswell Hill for such a gathering. I was there last Saturday afternoon—a gloriously sunny one, you will remember; and beheld the people, literally in their thousands, enjoying an amazing shillingsworth of entertainment. The promised lions, tigers, and elephants, Mrs. Myers's graceful feats of equestrianism, a grand ballet from the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, a wilderness of monkeys—including a most contemplative chimpanzee—flowers, fruit, Roman chariot-races, conjuring, and the music of military bands—all were there for one shilling; and no fees or extras of any kind. And in the evening some fifteen thousand perfectly well-behaved people congregated in the Grove, brilliantly illuminated by Mr. Duffell, erst of old Vauxhall fame (do you remember the Italian Walk and the "thirty thousand additional lamps"?), to listen to what is called the "Baden-Baden" concert, but which more closely reminded me of the *al fresco* symposia at Hitzing and the *Neue Welt* at Vienna. Some of the most beautiful of the scenery in the grounds of the Palace has just been photographed by Mr. Vernon Heath, who has already made studies of the "Triple Lakes," which he intends to follow with sun-pictures of the "Grove."

The study of modern Greek has long been my early matutinal and my late nocturnal delight; and, if my eyes last and I can stave off imbecility for a few years longer, I still cherish hopes of being able to translate "Pickwick" into *Romaic*. And I am very much obliged to the Rev. Francis M. Wyndham, M.A., who has sent me a charming *opusculum*, entitled "Latin and Greek as in Rome and Athens; or, Classical Languages and Modern Tongues." I am devouring the little tome, which, in eighty-seven pages, contains a mine of bright scholarship. The author's object is to place in a concise form the principal heads of an argument in favour of treating Latin and Greek as living languages; and I am glad to find that Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Mr. Wyndham, has qualified his work as "a very clear and interesting tract." The illustrious statesman and scholar thinks, however, that it would be very hard to work together two systems so different as those of the Italians and the modern Greeks; and the Premier feels convinced that what the accents were made to represent were (mainly) pitch, and consequently that the modern Greeks are wrong in supposing them to mean *ictus*, or emphasis. O, for an ancient Greek to tell us who is right and who is wrong!

Of the Three Hundred grant but Three
To teach us how to pronounce and accentuate Thermopylæ.

The metre of this perversion of Byron is, I grant, abominable, but the aspiration is respectable.

I am still in despair as to the derivation of "boston" as a game at cards. I have looked up "Hoyle's Games improved," which comprises a treatise on game-cocks, and in Hoyle I find that in the game which so puzzles me "when the eldest hand *thinks* he can get five or more tricks he says 'boston.'" This would seem somewhat to favour the American theory that "boston" is a conception of "boast on" or brag; but such a theory must be abandoned when the rest of the vocabulary of the game is studied. I read of "passe," "petite misère," "grande misère ouverte," and "Grand Slam." A mysterious game. What is a "Grand Slam"? I learn, too, that in all failures, whether the player has a partner or not, he is "beasted;" that is to say, he puts a sum called a "beast" into the pool equal to the number of fish he would have taken from it had he proved successful.

In several quarters I have noticed allusions to Mr. Garfield, the unexpectedly nominated Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, as being a comparatively obscure and unknown character in American political life. He is nothing whatever of the kind. When I was in the States, I found that General Garfield was quite as well known as Senator Conkling, or Senator Sharon, or Mr. Jewitt, or Mr. Karl Schurz; and to my many intelligent English readers even the distinguished names which I have just mentioned may present little if any purport or significance. I wonder how many English clergymen have heard of Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll? I wonder how many English politicians understand the precise *status* of Dennis Kearney of California.

The truth is that while the majority of English people have but a very faint idea of the widely-spread ramifications of American society, Americans have but a very confused notion of the smallness and compactness of our English community. Here everybody knows or knows of everybody else who is worth knowing. I was struck by this fact, lately, when reading in "Williams's Pacific Tourist," a capital illustrated guide-book to the Rocky Mountains, Utah, and California, a little anecdote to the effect that when poor dear Hepworth Dixon was leaving San Francisco he asked a certain journalist with whom he had become acquainted to write to him occasionally. "Certainly," replied our Knight of the paste-pot and shears (I am quoting the guide-book), whom we will call plain Smith, "how shall I address you?" "Simply Hepworth Dixon, England," replied the modest author of the "White Conquest!" "All right, Mr. Dixon,"

responded Mr. Smith, choking down his risibilities by a severe effort, "I trust to have the pleasure of hearing from you in reply." "Certainly, Mr. Smith," replied Dixon, "how shall I address you?" "Simply John Smith, America," triumphantly retorted the journalist.

There was nothing for him to be triumphant about. The gentleman had only made a silly *bévue*. A letter addressed to "John Smith, America," would have had, of course, little chance of reaching its destination; but a letter addressed to "Hepworth Dixon, England," or to "Anthony Trollope," or "Wilkie Collins," or "Miss Braddon" would have been duly forwarded to the addresses of the persons for whom the communications were intended. We have fewer distinguished people in this small island than our cousins have on their gigantic continent.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the historian of Peter the Great, the compiler of the famous American "Bulgarian Atrocities" report, and one of the most distinguished travellers and linguists of the day, has been transferred from his post of United States Consul-General at Rome, and has been nominated Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest. Mr. Schuyler probably knows more about Bulgaria and the Bulgarians than any other living American, and from a political point of view his nomination is a distinct benefit to international diplomacy. Socially, I cannot help fancying that he will regret the pleasant Roman palace where he has dispensed such graceful hospitality, not only to the "Romani di Roma," but to foreign visitors to the Eternal City.

My old friend, Mr. Frank Finlay, has been so good as to send me a little, thin, green book, published by J. R. Osgood and Co., Boston, U.S.A., and called "Is she his Wife; or Something Singular," a comic burletta, purporting to have been written by the late Charles Dickens, and to have been produced at the St. James's Theatre, London, on Monday, March 6, 1837. Mr. Finlay has consulted the Forster-Dickens Library at South Kensington; he has examined Mr. John Forster's "Life" of the novelist; he has searched the MS. catalogue of all Dickens's known writings, and he has applied for information to the surviving kindred of the deceased, but without obtaining any tangible testimony as to the genuineness or otherwise of this comic burletta. So he has sent the little tome to me with the thought that I might know something about it, seeing that the name of my own dear mother appears in the "cast" of the piece as having sustained the part of "Mrs. Peter Limbury."

Forty-three years ago we were living in King-street, St. James's, over against the theatre; and we saw Charles Dickens, then a young man with glossy brown hair, and who was a close friend of Mr. John Braham and of Mr. Harley, respectively the lessee and the stage-manager of the theatre, almost every day. It may interest American, if not English readers, when I say that I have a distinct recollection of my mother having played Mrs. Peter Limbury. I daresay that I "heard" her the part over and over again; but I have no remembrance of the name of the piece in which the character occurred, nor of its being the production of Charles Dickens. This would be strange, considering that I do remember to have seen, first the farce of the "Strange Gentleman," not indeed, written by him, but dramatised from one of the stories in the "Sketches by Boz," and next that I was in the theatre on the first night of the performance of the opera of "The Village Coquettes," of which the music was by John Hullah and the words by Charles Dickens.

I said "would be" strange; but the strangeness of my oblivion may be partially accounted for when I note, on consulting the *Examiner* for March 12, 1837, in the vain hope of finding a critique of "Is She His Wife?" that at precisely that period of time all the world in London, gentle and simple, young and old, were in a convulsion of excitement growing out of the "Edgware Road Atrocity," otherwise "Greenacre's Murder," the first discovery of which had been made some weeks previously, and the mystery surrounding which was beginning in March to be unravelled.

Mem.: While hunting through the *Examiner* columns I came across a criticism of the second number of *Bentley's Miscellany*, edited by "Boz." Says the judicious critic, "The Adventures of Oliver Twist" are continued with an exquisite mingling of humour and pathos. We are bound to say this; although we regret to see the writer's talents employed upon such false points of sympathy. There is danger enough already that way, and this we hope that Mr. Dickens will find out ere long. We can assure him that the meanest weapons are the best for this kind of warfare, and that the meanest hands can use them best." By this the judicious critic, if he meant anything at all, must have meant that the woes of an orphan parish boy constituted a "false point of sympathy," and that the pen of a penny-a-liner or a Catnach balladist was good enough to expose and to denounce the stupidity and cruelty of the New Poor Law, withal. I have much admiration for the judicious critic, taking him "all round."

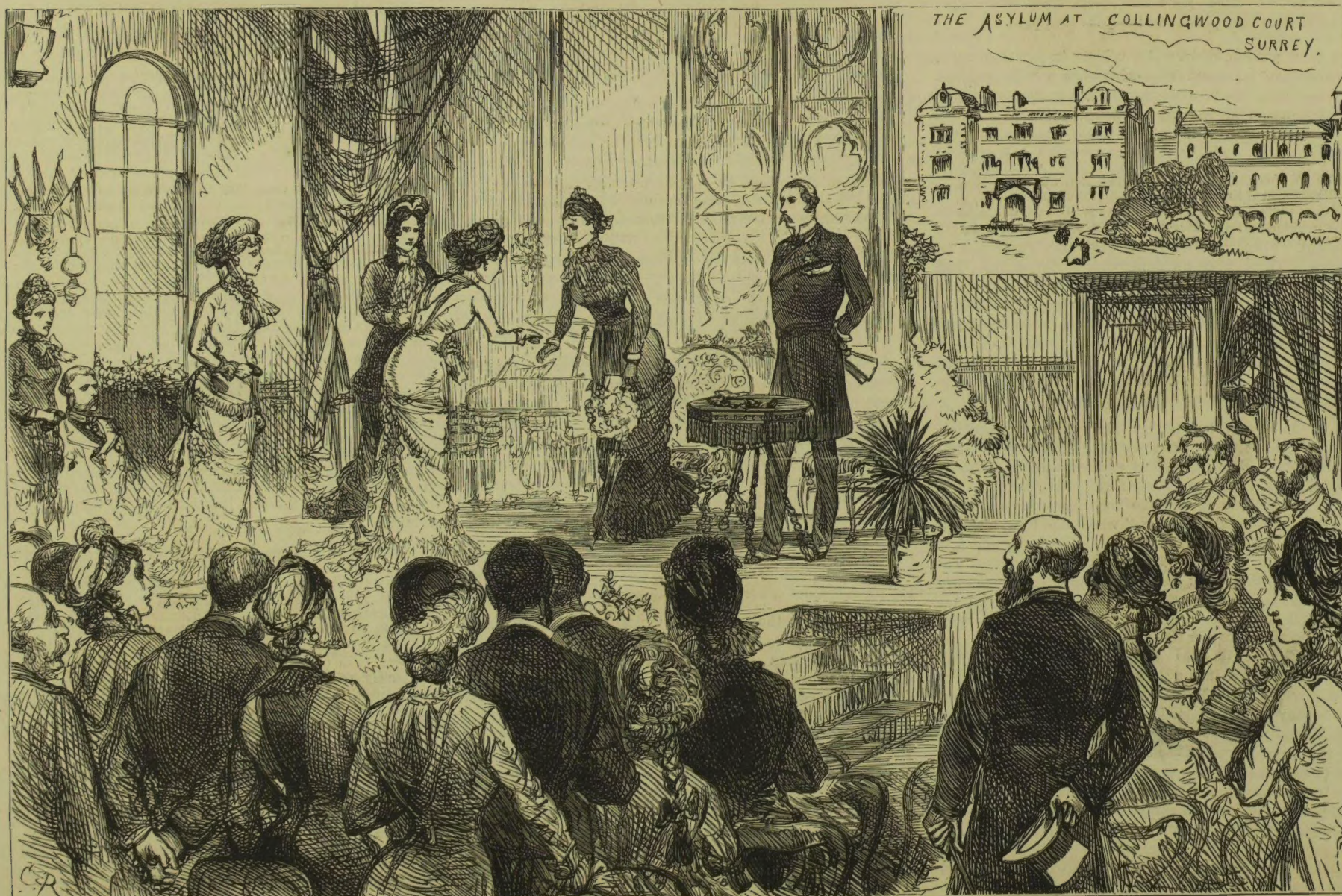
The Great Eastern Railway Company are bringing sea-water to London, and loud public proclamation has been made of the pleasing fact. But, unless I am very much mistaken, sea-water in very large quantities has been systematically conveyed to the metropolis by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. The managing officials of that company have the usual allowance—and, figuratively speaking, an unusual one—of eyes and ears; and looking at the fact of the close proximity of Brighton to London, when compared with the other lines, it is scarcely possible that the Brighton Company would have shut their eyes to the public needs, or stopped their ears to the public's representations, in the matter of sea-water.

I have received nearly fifty letters containing much curious information as to the history and bibliography of the sedan chair, and I am very much obliged to the gentleman who has forwarded me a photograph of the sedan as at present in use at Bahia (I think that I saw a similar one at Havana or at Matanzas). But I hold over my sedan chair lore until next week, because I have taken the liberty to write to the Mayor of Sedan, and to ask his Worship if anything is known in that historic city of its former renown as a factory for *chaises à porteurs*.

G. A. S.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL, THE CATHEDRAL OF THE NEW DIOCESE.—SEE PAGE 594



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT THE ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, BAGSHOT.—SEE PAGE 591.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. J. C. LAWRENCE, Q.C. (SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE).

Only son of Mr. T. M. Lawrance, Dunsby Hall, Bourne. Was born 1832. He was called to the Bar 1859, and became a Q.C. 1877; he was appointed Recorder of Derby in February, 1880; is a Conservative, and is in favour of County Financial Boards. Married a daughter of Major Smart, Tumby Lawn, Lincolnshire.



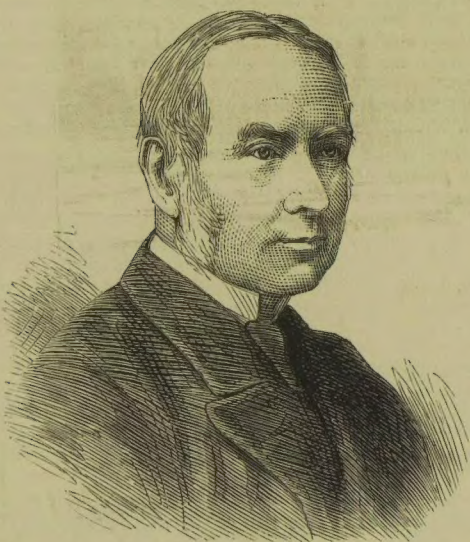
MR. H. D. LABOUCHERE (NORTHAMPTON).

Son of late Mr. John Labouchere, of Broome Hall, Dorking; nephew of late Lord Taunton. His mother a daughter of the late Mr. Dupré, M.P. Educated at Eton. Was in the Diplomatic Service, 1854 to 1864. Is proprietor and editor of *Truth*. Sat for Windsor, 1864, and Middlesex, 1867, but only for a few months.



MR. M. C. BUSZARD (STAMFORD).

Son of late Dr. Marston Buszard, M.D., of Lutterworth, Leicestershire. Born 1837. Educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge; won Chancellor's medal for legal studies. Called to the Bar 1862, Inner Temple; went Midland Circuit; became a Q.C., 1877. Unsuccessful Liberal candidate for Stamford, 1874.



MR. J. W. FOLEY (NEW ROSS).

Son of Mr. W. Foley, of Dromore, Waterford, and New Ross. Born 1821. Educated at Ushaw College, Durham. Practised formerly as a solicitor in Dublin, but has retired from the profession. Magistrate for County Dublin. Married daughter of Mr. G. W. Cram, Ovingham, Northumberland. "Nationalist and Home Ruler."



DR. R. D. LYONS (DUBLIN).

Son of Sir W. Lyons, sometime Mayor of Cork. Born 1826. Educated Trinity College, Dublin. Fellow Royal College of Physicians, Ireland. Held high medical appointment with army in Crimea; Commissioner to Portugal in yellow fever inquiry, 1857. Married daughter of Lord Chief Baron Pigot. Independent Liberal.



REV. DR. KINNEAR (DONEGAL).

Son of Rev. James Kinnear, Dungannon. Born 1821. Educated at Belfast College. Is a Presbyterian minister at Letterkenny, in Donegal, since 1848. Has degree of D.D. from Washington and Lee University, in United States of America. Advocates extension of Ulster tenant right to all Ireland.



MR. T. SEXTON (SLIGO COUNTY).

Son of late Mr. John Sexton, Waterford. Born 1848. Has been a journalist, and on the editorial staff of the *Nation*, Dublin newspaper, since 1869. An "advanced Liberal;" in favour of "Home Rule for Ireland," also of "creating a peasant proprietary," and of a system of "elective county government."



HON. L. P. DAWNAY (THIRSK).

Hon. Lewis Payn Dawnay, second son of seventh Viscount Downe; mother, a daughter of Bishop Bagot, of Bath and Wells. Born 1846. Educated at Eton. Entered Coldstream Guards, 1865; retired Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1879. Married daughter of General Hon. C. Grey. Unsuccessful Conservative candidate York, 1877.



MR. H. VILLIERS STUART (WATERFORD COUNTY)

Only son of Lord Stuart de Decies. Born 1827. Educated at University College, Durham. Was a clergyman of the Church of England, Vicar of Napton, Warwickshire, till 1871. Residence, Dromana, Cappoquin. Married a daughter of Archdeacon Power. Author of "Nile Gleanings," a treatise of Egyptian antiquities.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 15.

Hot sun and yielding asphalt are not the only signs of the approach of summer. The Deputies are hurrying through hard and uninteresting business, and in the political world, as in the social world, there is not much to record. Last Saturday M. Freppel, the new reactionary member for Brest, took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Paul de Cassagnac enlivened the sitting by a cavilling interpellation of the Government, in which he vainly endeavoured to show that all the officers of the Republic, from prefects down to postmen, were electioneering agents.

Parliament has fixed upon July 14 as the date of the national fête, and great preparations are being made all over France for the proper celebration of that day.

M. Léon Say presided yesterday for the first time over the deliberations of the Senate. His inaugural address, which reviewed the constitution and growth of Republican principles in France, was received with applause.

M. Challemeil-Lacour's appointment as Ambassador in London, and M. Emmanuel Aragos as Ambassador in Berne, were gazetted last Saturday.

A duel took place on the Spanish frontier on Saturday last between M. Lanaue, the newly-elected Bonapartist deputy for Riberac, and his defeated Republican rival, M. Achille Simon. M. Lanaue received two chest wounds. M. Simon is more than sixty years of age, while M. Lanaue is only twenty eight. The skewering epidemic is subsiding, only gradually. There are still some half-dozen cases to be settled.

Paris *mondain* must now be looked for in the waiting-rooms of the railway-stations. The Parisians who respect themselves are now flying before the invasion of the provincial and foreign visitors who are supposed to take the city by storm during the summer months. Meanwhile the Parisians of Paris, the real home-born *bourgeois*, have patiently resumed their favourite sport of rod-fishing, and to-day being the *réouverture de la pêche* the banks and quays of the Seine are lined with the gentle disciples of Izaak Walton.

General Baron Aymard, Military Governor of Paris, who died last Thursday at the age of sixty, from cancer in the stomach, was buried to-day with great pomp at the expense of the State. Military honours were rendered by over 8000 soldiers of all arms, and salvoes of artillery were fired at the Invalides. General Clinchant, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, has been appointed to the post vacant by General Aymard's death.

The Academy has awarded the Montyon Prize to M. Camille Flammarion for "L'Astronomie Populaire."

All the interest of the theatrical world is now centred in London. Last Sunday Coquelin aîné went over and arranged with the managers of the Gaiety Theatre to give ten representations there, beginning on Monday, July 5. Mr. Perrin has been soothed, and there is a strong probability that Coquelin aîné will take over with him Thiron, his brother Coquelin cadet, and Mesdames Broisat, Baretta, and Lloyd, all of them *sociétaires* or *pensionnaires* of the Comédie-Française. The repertory will comprise "L'Aventurière," "Gringoire," "L'Etouffé," "Le Dépit Amoureux," "Oscar, ou le mari qui trompe sa femme," and "Tartufe," in which piece the great Constant Benoit Coquelin will make his début. The Palais-Royal Theatre closes for the season to-night, and the whole company will embark for London on Thursday.

M. Koning, the manager of the Gymnase and Renaissance Theatres, has signed a treaty whereby he agrees to take both his companies over to the Gaiety Theatre next year. The Gymnase company (comedy) will begin its performance in London on June 1, 1881, and that of the Renaissance (operetta) on July 1. Each company will remain in London one month.

Murmurs of dissatisfaction are waxing loud against the Comédie-Française and its administration. During the past three years only twelve new acts have been produced—"Les Fourchambault," by Augier, five acts; "Daniel Rochat," by Sardou, four acts; and three pieces, each in one act, "Petit Hôtel," "L'Etincelle," and "Diane de Kervegan." A new piece by Paul Delair, called "Garin," is to be produced shortly; it has been kept in the drawer six years. M. de Bornier had to wait nine years before he could get his "Fille de Roland" played. The manager of the Français has still in his hands two plays—one received in 1823 and the other in 1832—neither of which has yet been played; and the rules of the Comédie are so absolute and unjust that the authors cannot force the Comédie to play their works, nor have they the right to withdraw them themselves. The English playwrights, you see, have not a monopoly of misfortune.

Victorien Sardou is jealous of the laurels of Dumas père, and he is now writing a grand historical drama in collaboration with M. Jules Claretie, the eminent novelist.

An *édition de luxe* of Alphonse Daudet's works will be published in the autumn, beginning with "Fromont Jeune et Kister aîné." M. Daudet is writing prefaces to be prefixed to each novel, in which he intends to give the history of the volume and how he came to write it. This *Histoire de mes livres* will be charming, for no one better than Daudet can show that *l'auteur dictum, Le moi est haïssable*, is not always true.

W. H. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, has just paid 150,000*fr.* for a picture by a young Spanish painter, Jose de Villegas, a pupil of Fortuny. The painter himself asked only 100,000*fr.*, and he was almost speechless when the "almighty dollars" were made to dazzle before his eyes. Villegas is now one of the phenomena of Paris.

Gustave Courbet, the painter, distinguished himself during his tenure of the portfolio of the Minister of Fine Arts under the Commune by having the Vendôme Column pulled down. When order was re-established he was condemned to pay the State 300,000*fr.*, in thirty annuities, the cost of the reconstruction of the column. Courbet fled to Switzerland with his pictures, and died a few years afterwards, leaving the debt unpaid. His sister, Mlle. Juliette Courbet, has now come to Paris with a view to making an arrangement with the Treasury for the immediate payment of the sum. She intends to raise the money by selling Courbet's collection of pictures, and the surplus she wishes to devote to promoting art-education in France.

The town of Rennes has recently been in festive garb, apropos of nothing in particular. Some charitable institution was in need of funds, and so the municipality and some of the prominent citizens organised a Roman fête and cavalcade. The costumes were remarkable for their brilliancy and exactitude. There was a sham fight of gladiators of different arms and games, all arranged with the most scrupulous care. In our provincial towns a Roman cavalcade is a very common distraction. Every country gentleman in France is more or less a Latinist, and the fact of their being able to talk about the conqueror of Gaul as "Jules César," just as they talk about Jules Grévy, keeps up a kind of everyday familiarity between the French of to-day and the conquerors to whom they owe their civilisation.

T. C.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

That so many as seven out of the Nine Muses should have been more or less intimately connected with the theatrical profession, and that so many of these gifted young ladies should be among the ornaments of the London theatres at this present writing is a circumstance worthy the attention of Mr. Tom Taylor, who so recently discovered that the Fine Arts had no Muse. But there would be no difficulty in domiciling Madame Sarah Bernhardt as Melpomene, the muse of Tragedy at the Gaiety, only the engagement of the great artist has come to a close, and is once more Melpomene at large. Euterpe is clearly to be found at the Royal Italian Opera and at Her Majesty's Theatre. This harmonious young lady has several aliases. In Bow-street, her name is now Patti, and now Albani; in the Haymarket she is Nilsson, and probably she will assume the style and title of Madame Etelka Gerster.

Mademoiselle Terpsichore has not yet arrived in town from Paris or from Milan; and I am very much afraid that she will not arrive at all, at least this season. There is plenty of saltation about; but the real classical ballet seems, for the time, to be as dead as old Jacob Marley. Thalia, who presides over pastoral and comic poetry, is to be heard of at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Please inquire for Mrs. Bancroft. Erato, the Muse of tender and amorous poetry, patronises now the Court as Madame Modjeska and now the Lyceum as Miss Ellen Terry. As for Euphrosyne, who was, you will remember, sister to Thalia, I am not quite certain as to whether she has assumed the earthly envelope of Miss Isabel Bateman or that of Miss Marion Terry; but I know that Calliope instructs the juvenile Graces in elocution and dramatic gesticulation, and that she answers to the name of Mrs. Stirling.

The theatres all seem to be doing exceedingly well; but, with some few exceptions, long runs continue to rule the dramatic market, and there is very little in the way of novelty to record. These notes go to press before the occurrence of Madame Bernhardt's benefit at the Gaiety, else I should be able to say something of the versatility of the wondrous artist, who made her appearance on Wednesday in three pieces—the fourth act of "Rome Vaincue," "Jean Marie," and the fifth act of "Hernani." I wonder whether Madame Bernhardt has ever played "Lucrèce Borgia." Miss Genovève Ward (who has just completed her hundredth performance of "Forget Me Not" at the Prince of Wales's) has already, and with much acceptance, sustained the character of the terrible Duchess of Ferrara; but how we might expect the lithe and serpentine Sarah to make her blood run cold when, apostrophising the nobles whom she has poisoned, she cries, "Vous m'avez donné un bal à Venise: je vous rends un souper à Ferrare;" and when, turning to the row of cowed and barefooted friars, she exclaims, in a tone of fiendish triumph, "Ecoutez-vous, mes pères;" and the monks, separating, disclose seven coffins prepared for the young gentlemen who have had strychnine, instead of champagne, for supper. But would the Lord Chamberlain tolerate seven coffins all of a row on the boards of the Gaiety Theatre?

Miss Litton (yet another of the incarnations of Erato)—most lyric, most tender, and most amorous—continues to fascinate the town in "As You Like It" at Drury Lane. Mr. Dion Boucicault wins golden opinions at the Adelphi in the "Shaughraun," and is busily rehearsing a new play. Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry enjoy their unabated triumph in the "Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum. "High Life Below Stairs" and "Little Don Cesar," with Miss Nellie Farren, are the attractions at the Olympic. "The Queen's Shilling" still draws numerous pounds every night at the St. James's. The bells of "Les Cloches de Corneville" are still ringing merrily at the Globe. The "Pirates of Penzance" continue to show themselves to the "noblemen who have gone wrong" at the Opéra Comique. The "Fille du Tambour Major" nightly fills the Alhambra; at the Duke's an old friend, "The New Babylon," has entered upon a fresh lease of vitality; Mr. Albery's "Two Roses," at the Vaudeville, afford an ample compensation for his recent "One Little Mistake," alias "Jacks and Jills;" "Betsy" charms crowded audiences at the Criterion, as though, like Izaak Walton's milkmaid, she never would grow old; and "The Danites" continue at the New Sadler's Wells to give picturesque embodiment to the amenities of life in the Rocky Mountains, and the Boundless Mountains of the Far West. Finally, the Dutch Company at the Imperial grows steadily in public favour. I intend to visit Sadler's Wells and the Imperial. All this, of course, is very gratifying. It is charming to hear that the theatres are prospering—stay, I omitted the Folly, where Mr. J. L. Toole, with Mr. Billington, Miss Cavalier, and Miss Roland Phillips are drawing full houses in "The Upper Crust;" and the Strand, where Offenbach's "Madame Favart" is the *pièce de résistance*—that managers are making fortunes, and that actors and actresses are earning larger salaries than they ever earned for doing (with a few exceptions) less than they ever did. But I am one of those perverse people who venture to think that inordinately long runs are directly detrimental to the best, to the most vital interests, of the drama; and that such long runs tend to render managers cynically indifferent to the demands of dramatic art; to blunt the terseness of dramatic criticism, and to degrade it into a mere flourish of trumpets for puffing advertisements; and to make actors and actresses stale, mechanical, and intolerably conceited. Every theatre ought to have its repertory of plays, which can be gone through, revived, and re-revived—if no novelty be procurable—as occasion and propriety demand. But I object to the three hundredth consecutive performance of "Chrononhotonchologos," or the five hundredth one of "Aldiborontophoschornio," which, by-the-way, is a character in Henry Carey's farce, and not a farce itself. But it will serve. I met Mr. Sothorn the other day in San Francisco, and at his invitation I went to see his six-thousandth performance of Lord Dundreary. I am certain that neither "Our American Cousin" as a play, nor Mr. Sothorn as an actor, is any better for Lord Dundreary having appeared on the stage six thousand times.

The Haymarket Theatre, fortunately for its refined and discerning management, possesses in the comedies of the late Mr. Robertson, a *répertoire* of which the component members can be laid by for a time, but which, when reproduced, are found to have lost nothing of their beauty and their grace, their *verve*, their humour, and their pathos. "Affiches les Mémoires!" the French manager was wont to exclaim whenever his *rigueur* hinted to him that the receipts were running low. "Les Mémoires du Diable" of Frederic Soulié might always be reckoned upon to revive a languishing season. Precisely the same may be said of "Caste," of "Society," of "Ours," and especially of "School." I went to see "School" on Monday night. I had a double motive in going. I was very far away indeed—on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, I think—when the Haymarket, newly decorated, and it may, as regards the

interior, be said newly constructed for Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, was opened. I read in the American papers of the time most ludicrous accounts of the little *émeute* arising from the abolition of the Haymarket pit under the new régime. The disturbance was described in language as inflated as though it had been an "O. P." riot, a "Tamburini Row," or a "Montecristo Scandal."

And I confess that I did not read of the Bancroftian suppression of the "groundlings" without a sigh of regret. From the third row of the dear old Haymarket pit how many plays and players have I not seen, in the bygone! "The Love Chase," "Money," "Time Works Wonders," "Grandfather Whitehead," "The Provoked Husband," "The Irish Tutor"—Macready, Strickland, Farren, Webster, Buckstone, Wrench, Mrs. Glover, Miss Fortescue, Mrs. Nisbet, Tyrone Power, Compton, David Reece—*entre mille c're*. But we are bound, I suppose, to yield to the inevitable. Everybody is not a fogey. When we were young our grandfathers used to bore us about Jack Bannister; and we are not entitled to bore our grandchildren about Mr. William Farren the Elder in Sir William Fondlove, Webster in Wildrake, Mrs. Nisbet in Constance, and Mrs. Glover in the Widow Green, as beheld from the third row of the Haymarket pit in the year 1838. Modern Society—juvenile Society, fashionable Society, demands that the pit should be converted into stalls; and is quite content to pay half a sovereign night after night for its *fauteuil*. I do not take off my hat to Society, because I am afraid of catching cold, and do not wish to disturb my wig; but I bow as low to Society as lumbago will let me, and defer as audibly as asthma will allow me to Society's dictates.

"School" was as admirably performed and as exquisitely mounted as ever. You laughed with and you cried with the kind-hearted Tomboy Naomi Tighe precisely as the witchery of Mrs. Bancroft compelled you to laughter or to tears. You thought Miss Marion Terry quiet, graceful, and refined as the submissive Bella; Mr. Arthur Cecil deliciously servile, yet "quite the gentleman," in Bean Farintosh; Mr. Bancroft incomparably imperturbable in Jack Poyntz; Mr. H. B. Conway manly and intelligent in Lord Beaufoy; Mr. Kemble serene and stately as Dr. Sutcliffe; and Mrs. Canninge judiciously ridiculous in Mrs. Sutcliffe. And especially did there come over you a burning desire to kick, cuff, buffet, strangle, and otherwise maltreat, that meanest of mean "cusses" the usher Krux, as represented by Mr. Forbes Robertson, until you remembered that he (Mr. Robertson, I mean, not the craven Krux) was steadily growing to be a consummate actor of character-parts, and that he is a capital portrait-painter, to boot.

G. A. S.

Morning and afternoon performances have now become a distinct institution at theatres, but almost inseparable from the parent establishment itself. Two such took place on Saturday—one at Drury-Lane, the other at the Olympic. At the former we had Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals;" at the latter, one of Shakspeare's most perfect dramas, "Much Ado About Nothing," and an original farce-like piece entitled "Mad." Large audiences were present at both houses.

At our great national establishment the representation was in favour of Miss Lytton, whose Lydia Languish has many satisfactory points, some of them new, and all her own. Mrs. Stirling, too, had an opportunity of personal distinction, and as Mrs. Malaprop shone with peculiar lustre. The Julia of Miss Meyrick left something to be desired, though upon the whole, speaking technically, it was good. Decidedly it would have been better had it been less gay. Mr. W. Farren's Sir Anthony Absolute satisfies the ideal, and expresses the character through an almost faultless medium of interpretation. Of a less orthodox type, the Captain Absolute of Mr. Bellevue, though somewhat too grave, was accurate in its general delineation; and Mr. Edgar as Falkland was as natural as the part allowed him to be. Bob Acres and Sir Lucius O'Trigger were competently rendered by Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Everill, as were likewise Fag by Mr. F. Charles and David by Mr. Bannister. It is seldom that so complete a cast is obtained; even the coachman, as rendered by Mr. Bunch, was individualised. The whole was most cordially received by the audience.

The performance at the Olympic was less complete, yet on the whole sufficient. The object was to assert the claims of Miss Edmiston, as a representative of the gay and sarcastic Beatrice. We may say at once that she has many qualifications for the part, which she interprets with manifest intelligence. In the great scene with Benedick, whom she keenly urges to "kill Claudio," she was recalled by the audience. Miss Maude Wyllyams as Hero was earnest and painstaking, and succeeded best in the scene at the altar, her "back-fall" being demonstrative and sudden, and withal thoroughly effective. Nor was Mr. W. H. Vernon wanting in Benedick. The Dogberry of Mr. Charles Collette was first-rate. The rest of the cast was respectable.

We have now to deal with the little farce, entitled "Mad," by Mr. E. Rose, in which the author himself supported the rôle of one Mr. Duncan Tilbury, "an ardent genealogist," who seeks in vain to find the pedigree of his wife, one Bertha, whose sister Marie perfectly resembles her in form and feature. These two female Dromios are represented by Miss Amy Lionel and Miss Louise Lionel, two young ladies who are twin-sisters, and whose mutual likeness lends itself to the deception required by the scenic situations. These are well contrived for the purpose, and succeeded in interesting and amusing the audience. The mystified individual, who is made consequently to play the "proverbial Mad Englishman," is one Mr. Murray Hoppes, and has the advantage of being impersonated by Mr. W. H. Vernon, who thus, on the same afternoon, represents two heroes so thoroughly unlike as Benedick and the puzzled bachelor, in immediate want of a wife, and who finds one ultimately in the orphan Marie, so perfectly resembling Mrs. Bertha Tilbury. The fun arising from the situations is well maintained. The twin-sisters and the farce are certain to become popular wherever they may be exhibited.

On Thursday afternoon Sir Charles Young's new drama of "Faustine" was acted at the Olympic, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, Sir Charles Young and Lady Monckton taking part in the performance.

On Thursday, also, Mrs. Kendal made her reappearance at the St. James's as the Countess D'Autreval in the entertaining vaudeville of "The Ladies' Battle."

At the Wellington Hall, Islington, on Monday evening Miss Edith Heraud read, as previously announced, the tragedy of "Macbeth," with as much force as discrimination, particularly succeeding in the part of the superstitious Thane, whose character imparts so much interest and excitement to this perhaps the most poetical of dramas. The numerous audience paid marked attention to the delivery, which was distinguished by elocutionary beauties of the highest order.

Dr. Lynn gave on Wednesday his first performance of a new mystery, named "Kisef," at the Piccadilly Hall, partaking of the marvellous characteristics for which this gentleman's tricks are distinguished.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The debut of Madame Sembrich (of the Dresden Opera), took place last Saturday evening, having been postponed for a week in consequence of her indisposition. The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the lady made her first appearance in England as the heroine, with a success that was exceptionally great, and the result has added a third soprano of rare gifts and powers to the establishment already in possession of Mesdames Patti and Albani. The voice of Madame Sembrich is a genuine high soprano, pure and beautiful in quality, and possessing an unusually extensive upper range. Her charming delivery of Lucia's opening cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," at once produced a strong impression, that was gradually heightened by her admirable singing in the duet ("Sulla tomba") with her lover Edgardo, and that ("Il pallor funesta") with her brother, Enrico. A still stronger effect was produced by the fine declamation and excellent acting displayed in the contract-scene; and the climax was attained by the splendid bravura singing in the final scene of delirium. Here the utmost difficulties of the vocal art were surmounted with the facility of the most highly cultivated executive power. The extremest notes of the highest possible soprano range were not only touched, but dwelt on with unflinching certainty and perfect beauty of tone; scale passages and shakes were rendered with artistic finish; the elaborate cadenza (with flute obbligato by Mr. Radcliff) having been a dazzling display of brilliant vocalisation. In one part of the scene the audience was roused to such a manifestation of enthusiastic applause as to suspend the performance for a few moments, the demonstration having been answered by a repetition of a portion of the music. The success of Madame Sembrich was so great that she will probably become an established favourite here. The cast of the opera included Signor Gayarré as Edgardo, Signor Cotogni as Enrico, and Signor Cupponi as Raimondo. "Lucia di Lammermoor," with the second appearance of Madame Sembrich, was announced for Thursday.

On Tuesday, "Semiramide" was given, for the first time this season, with the principal features of the cast the same as last season, including the fine performance of Madame Adeline Patti as the Assyrian Queen. The other principal characters were also worthily filled—Arsace by Madame Scalchi, and Assur by M. Gaillard. Signor Bevilacqua conducted.

The next novelty here will be the production of an Italian version of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," on June 26.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last week's proceedings consisted of repetitions of operas cast as recently noticed. On Monday Signor Campanini appeared, for the first time this season, as Alfredo, in "La Traviata," in which Mdlle. Lehmann repeated her meritorious performance of Violetta, the character she made so successful a debut in, as recently recorded. On Tuesday "Mignon" was given, for the first time this season, with several features in the cast as heretofore, including the excellent acting and singing of Madame Nilsson as the heroine. Mdlle. Lehmann assumed the part of Filina, for the first time, and sang with great brilliancy, particularly in the bravura air, "Io son Titania." Another transference was that of the character of Lotario, the harper, to Signor Del Puente, who sang the music of the character in very artistic style. Madame Trebelli resumed the part of Federico, as did Signor Campanini that of Guglielmo. The lady was encoired in the "Rondo-Gavotte." The cast included Signor Rinaldini as Laerte and Signor Monti as Giarro. The charming orchestral introduction to the second act was encoired, as usual. Signor Arditi conducted.

This (Saturday) evening the revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (with alterations by the composer) is to take place, and Madame Marie Louise Swift is to make her first appearance in England.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The celebration just opening is now the absorbing musical event. This is the ninth occasion of the kind, and the seventh triennial festival, held at the Crystal Palace. The first, which took place in 1857, was experimental, and consisted of three-days' performances, comprising the oratorios, "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt." The success then obtained led to a second festival, in 1859, when "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" were again given, on the first and third days—the intermediate performance having consisted of a selection from various works of Handel, and this feature was judiciously repeated at subsequent festivals. The performances in 1859 were commemorative of the centenary of Handel's death; the first Handel celebration having been that in Westminster Abbey in 1784, the centenary of the composer's birth. The forces then—and afterwards—assembled in the same building, were small in comparison with those brought together at the Crystal Palace meetings, these having been gradually increased until reaching the enormous number of about four thousand vocal and instrumental performers.

The nucleus for the gigantic choir is obtained from the Sacred Harmonic Society, whose conductor, Sir Michael Costa, has been the governing power by which such vast numbers are swayed and directed in consentaneous action. Associated with the Sacred Harmonic chorists, and the permanent Handel Festival choir, are members of choral societies from various localities.

During some previous festivals great improvements were made in the acoustic properties of the central transept of the Crystal Palace by placing an extensive velarium under the glass roof in front of the great Handel orchestra in which the performances take place, and by side screens, so that the sound was concentrated to a greater degree than before.

Not only in the musical arrangements, but also in those for the safety and convenience of the vast audience assembled on these special occasions, has repetition ensured rare efficiency.

The precedent of previous festivals has been closely followed this year; and wisely so, since any departure therefrom would scarcely be so representative of the genius of the great composer. Accordingly, yesterday (Friday) was devoted to what is termed a public rehearsal, but may be considered as, virtually, the inauguration of the festival; the long previous preparation, and practices in detachments, having, as at past festivals, secured such efficiency and certainty that the occasion is rather a performance than a rehearsal.

Yesterday's (Friday's) programme—as heretofore—was to consist of a selection from that of each of the three subsequent Festival days; thus enabling those who could only pay one visit, to hear portions of the whole scheme; the lower prices on this occasion having also attractions for those who would otherwise be debarred from any attendance.

The principal solo singers engaged are Mesdames Adeline Patti, Albani, Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli, Patey, and Anna Williams, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Suter, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. Bridson, and Signor Foli.

As already implied, Sir M. Costa will conduct the performances, Mr. Willing, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, presiding at the organ.

Of the public rehearsal, as of the first two days' performances, we shall have to speak next week.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

Mr. Sims Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, made his first public appearance at the fourth of these concerts last Saturday afternoon. The young debutant bears a strong personal resemblance to his father, and has also a tenor voice of very agreeable quality, although not at present possessing much power. This, however, might have been largely owing to the youth and the timidity of the singer, the enthusiastic reception of whom might have shaken stronger nerves. Mr. H. Reeves sings with refinement of style, always in tune; his enunciation is good, and his sostenuto particularly excellent. All these qualities were successfully evidenced in an air from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," the sacred song, "Refrain thy voice," from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "The Light of the World," and Schubert's "Ave Maria." Mr. H. Reeves was greatly applauded in each instance, and had to repeat the last verse of Schubert's air.

M. Joseph Wieniawski played Liszt's Hungarian fantasia for pianoforte (with orchestra), and Herr Heermann executed Goetz's violin concerto—in each case with much effect. The orchestral pieces were—Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, and a group of three lively movements, entitled "Kermesse," by M. Godard. Mr. Sullivan conducted the performance of the air from his oratorio, Mr. Ganz having directed the remainder of the programme, as usual. The last concert takes place on June 26.

The eighth of the Richter concerts—on Thursday week—included effective performances of Brahms's second symphony (in D), Beethoven's No. 8 (in F), and Bach's concerto for two violins, rendered by Herren Franke and Schiever. A manuscript overture by Herr Henschel was given for the first time. It contains some clever orchestral writing, but is neither interesting nor original in subject or treatment. Mdlle. Thekla Friedlander sang, with much success, two German lieder, accompanied by Herr Franzen. An extra concert was given on the following evening, for the benefit of Herr Franke, the leading violinist of the orchestra. The series of concerts closed on Monday evening, when the programme ended with the ninth and last of Beethoven's symphonies, that known as the choral symphony (the finale including a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy"). The work was generally well given—the choral portions by about 200 voices; the solos by Fraulein Friedlander, Fraulein Hohenfeld, M. Candidus, and Herr Henschel. The other items of the programme were Mozart's symphony in G minor and the Introduction and "Liebes-tod" of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." Herr Richter received an enthusiastic greeting.—In our notice last week of the Richter Concerts it should have been stated that the pianoforte concerto in C minor, so admirably rendered, was composed and executed by M. Saint-Saëns, the eminent pianist.

The annual concert of Signor Arditi, the excellent conductor of Her Majesty's Theatre, took place at St. George's Hall on Monday afternoon, when Mesdames Trebelli and Marie Roze, Misses Purdy and Furstein, Signori Runcio, Galassi, Del Puente, and Foli, contributed to a varied selection of vocal music, which was agreeably contrasted by the brilliant pianoforte playing of Miss Bessie Richards and Signor Tito Mattei. Special features in the programme were some excellent recitations by Mdlle. Giulietta Arditi in passages from "The Lady of Lyons" and "Romeo and Juliet."

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, when the programme included the fine singing of Madame Adeline Patti, Madame Albani, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera, besides instrumental performances by Mr. Kuhe (pianoforte), M. Musin (violin), M. Bürger (violin), and M. Saint-Saëns (organ), and the co-operation of a grand orchestra and military band.

M. Bonavitz's second Beethoven recital at Langham Hall took place on Saturday, when his programme comprised the solo sonatas, op. 13, 27, 53, 106, and 110.

Mr. Charles Gardner gave his fifteenth annual matinée at Willis's Rooms on Monday, when his own pianoforte performances, solo and concerted, formed portions of a varied and interesting programme.

Miss Elizabeth Philp's concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, when a strong programme, both vocal and instrumental, was provided. Miss Philp has long been known as a successful producer of songs and ballads; and several new pieces of this class were successfully brought forward on Tuesday, including the songs "Forget me not," "Be still, my heart," "The lover's ride," "Borne away," and "Voices of nature," besides others that were already known, and the duets (for female voices) "The moon is up" and "It was the time of roses." It would be impossible to specify all the details of so long a concert; suffice it to say that Miss Philp co-operated in the vocal performances, and that the programme contained the names of Mrs. Osgood, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mdlle. Avigliana, Madame Osborn Williams, Miss Hope Glenn, Mdlle. Arnim, the Misses Allitsen, Mrs. J. Edmondson, Mr. Oswald, and other vocalists. Instrumental solos were contributed by Miss Bessie Richards (pianoforte), Signor Papini (violin), and others.

Madame Collini gave an attractive concert on Tuesday evening, at Steinway Hall, in aid of the funds of the special ward for paralysed children at the West-End.

A word of praise is due to Mr. A. L. Oswald for his efficiency in suddenly replacing Mr. W. Bolton (absent from indisposition), as one of the vocalists, at last week's Philharmonic concert. Mr. Oswald sang, with good effect, the baritone aria, "Sei vendicata," from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah."

That brilliant pianist M. Joseph Wieniawski gave his Recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, his programme having comprised Beethoven's sonata in E flat (from op. 31) and various pieces by Schumann, Chopin, Mozart, Moniuszko, J. Wieniawski, and Liszt. At the same time, in another part of the hall, Miss Emma Barnett (of whom we have several times had to speak in terms of high praise) was giving her third Pianoforte Recital, the selection of which included various pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

Herr Max Laistner gave a pianoforte recital at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, with a programme of classical and brilliant music, solo and concerted.

Madame Sainton-Dolby gave a concert at Steinway Hall, on Thursday afternoon, at which a selection of vocal music was performed by past and present pupils of her vocal academy. Franz Abt's cantata, "Cinderella" (for female voices), was included in the programme. Of this work we have previously spoken.

The programme of the London Musical Society's concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening was of strong interest, having comprised Cherubini's "Requiem" in C

minor, Schubert's overture to "Des Teufels Lustschloss," and the late Henry Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron."

Signor Gustav Garcia's seventh annual concert takes place this (Saturday) morning, when his programme will include the first performance here of M. Saint-Saëns's "Christmas Oratorio."

The last concert but two, by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with a selection of sacred and secular music.

The last of the series of four chamber concerts given by Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert, at the Royal Academy of Music, takes place this evening, when the programme will include Beethoven's posthumous string quartet in G sharp minor.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Mr. Isidore Lara and M. G. Coventry on Wednesday, and Miss Florence Sanders and Miss Emma Busby on Thursday.

Prince Leopold and the Marquis of Lorne have telegraphed from Quebec their patronage to Mr. Mapleson's Evening Concert, appointed to take place at the Royal Albert Hall on the 30th inst.

At the practical examination in vocal and instrumental music just concluded by the Society of Arts, which has been held at the three centres—viz., London (at the Society's house), Glasgow, and Birmingham—272 candidates have been examined, of whom only thirteen failed. The examiner was enabled to award 162 first-class certificates, and 141 second-class, several candidates having taken up both divisions of the examination.

At a sale last week by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson large prices were obtained for many works. Henry's "Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte," £3010 (Metzler and Co.); Borrow's "The Murmur of the Stream," £208; H. Walker's "The British Lion," £168; Fontaine's "Swing Song," £736; Cramer's "Vocal Gems," £367 (Metzler); Sullivan (A.), "The Chorister," £556 10s.; and "Orpheus with his Lute," £209. The sale occupied six days, and realised £16,000.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT BAGSHOT.

The pretty Surrey village of Bagshot was on Saturday in a state of unusual animation owing to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum at Collingwood Court. That institution, which is located on one of the high sand-ridges on the outskirts of the heath, was established in the year 1864 for the purpose of rescuing and giving a Christian education to thoroughly destitute orphans. Upwards of 700 families have been relieved by its agency, and at the present moment it supports 212 inmates, including thirty who lost their parents by the Princess Alice disaster, the cost of maintaining the whole involving an expenditure of over £3000 per annum. The girls are trained to become good practical cooks, housemaids, and laundresses, whilst the boys, in addition to outdoor work, make their own clothes, make and mend the boots and shoes, make bread for the whole household, and do all the carpentering and painting of the establishment. Owing partly to the commercial depression the institution got £1000 in debt a year or two ago, and the object in view on Saturday was to clear away as much of that liability as possible. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, attended by Sir Howard Elphinstone, Captain Egerton, Lord and Lady Carington, and Lady Adela Larking, drove from their residence at Bagshot Park, and arrived at the asylum at three o'clock. The children, looking remarkably bright and happy in their neat and comfortable clothing, were drawn up at the entrance; and before their Royal Highnesses alighted the boys' band played the National Anthem. This was followed by the singing of a hymn, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Alexander, wife of the Bishop of Derry, the music by Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Royal visitors were received by Mr. William Morley, chairman, Lord William Seymour, and other members of the committee of management, and were at once conducted to the dining-hall, where a concert was given. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, and flowers, whilst a number of choice foliaged plants ornamented the platform. The artistes, who gave their services gratuitously for the purposes of the concert, included the Misses Robertson, Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. George Cosby, M. Albert, and Herr Henschel, Signor Randegger conducting. After half the programme had been completed, the Duchess of Connaught ascended the platform to receive purses from ladies desirous of assisting the charity. To perform that task her Royal Highness occupied the chair used by the Queen in 1867, when her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the extension works at the asylum. The Duchess was supported on the left by his Royal Highness and on the right by the Lady Mayoress; the Lord Mayor was absent on account of a prior engagement. Between fifty and sixty ladies gave purses, and upwards of £300 was thus realised. At the conclusion of the concert their Royal Highnesses inspected some specimens of work executed in the establishment, and the children took advantage of the opportunity to present to the Duchess several pairs of silk stockings, knitted by themselves, and a satin ottoman, the cost of upholstering which was paid out of their own savings. The Royal visitors then quitted the asylum amidst grateful cheers.

HENLEY REGATTA SKETCHES.

The most attractive and agreeable event of its kind, if the weather be dry and bright, in these days of cheerful June, is the annual contest of amateur rowers on that noble reach of the river Thames between the bridge of Henley and the islet of Remenham. Thursday and Friday of this week being devoted to the aquatic business of which we speak, the Sketches presented on our front page will serve at least to remind those who in past years have enjoyed the pleasant gathering that it had its peculiar delights. There are few places up the river which have a more agreeable reputation; and it is somewhat beyond the range of holiday-making Cockneydom. The banks are here adorned with stately poplars, behind which are the beautiful woods of Park Place, with a curious architectural ornament, General Conway's Druidical temple, removed from Jersey, on the slope of the hill. Below the starting-point of the regatta are several "eyots" or "aits," diminutive islands, overgrown with osiers, and bearing some larger trees, their shores encompassed with rushes and water-loving flowers. Inviting spots may here be found on which to land with one's party of friends, in which there should be at least two charming young ladies, the more the happier, and to unpack the hamper containing pasties or sandwiches, champagne or claret, or whatever is refreshing and tempting to the taste. Boats of various descriptions, with hands that are skilful or those which are clumsy to wield the dipping oars, and steam-launches with commodious saloons, or with small cabins where the sitters are sadly cramped, bring their respective freight of passengers to share the day's amusement. It is a Midsummer festival on the Thames which one would like to see again and again.



THE MONTHS: JUNE.—SEE PAGE 594.



DIVISION OF LABOUR.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE MONTHS: JUNE.

In spite of occasional blights and north-east winds, May will ever be regarded as the "merry month." Far be it from us to detract aught from her fresh green loveliness, or forget the rapturous love-songs of the birds, or the sweet incense of the spring flowers; yet sweet and fair as is our English May, for beauty and loveliness she must yield the palm to the "leafy month of June." In fact, so far as the general face of nature and the weather are concerned, June, in most years, is what the poets have represented May to be—a time when the two favourite seasons kiss each other, when we feel loth to bid farewell to Spring, which in the last days of May has grown so mild and lovable as to be almost as dear to us as that other season whose portals we are about to enter: and it is because the summer is all before us that June is the most welcome of all the months in the year. Yes, we are on the threshold of summer. We know it by the click of sheep-shears and the whetting of scythes, by the drowsy hum of insect wings, by the roses that one by one come blushing forth, and, above all, by the soft splendour of the trees. Alas, and do we not painfully know it, too many of us, by a restless shifting on our office chairs as we glance furtively from our blotting-pads to the dusty street, and listen to the seductive whisperings of elfin voices that tell of the wild roses and woodbine which are now hanging in rich festoons among the greenwood trees?

This is pre-eminently the Dryads' month. Throughout the merry month of May, and even under April's fickle skies, the trees have looked very charming; but not until the balmy June air plays about their branches do the last of the forest trees unfold their leaves. Not until the warm June sunshine streams down upon them, do the ash and beech and lordly oak complete the full tale of sylvan beauty.

Now is the time of all the year to wander through our woodland scenery, now when spring is imperceptibly gliding into summer, before the leaves have yet been soiled and parched by sultry days, or their freshness sapped by drought and dust. Whether it be through forest glades, or by the tangled paths of copses, dells, and thickets, in the well-ordered park, or by the roadside, wherever there are trees we are charmed by the spreading canopy of fresh, green foliage. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the woods in June. They are beautiful when viewed at a distance, with those masses of light and shade upon them that thrill the painter's soul; beautiful when we are in the deepest recesses of the forest, with no sound about us save the startled call of the missel-thrush or perchance the song of the blackcap; very beautiful, too, in those sudden openings which occur in every wood, when we unexpectedly emerge from the shaded glade into light and liberty. Would that it were always June!—for, viewed collectively or individually, the trees are in their most bewitching dress. And what diversity of form and colour is there! "No tree in all the grove but has its charms." See that aged oak, the pride and glory of the forest, how greenly it bears its weight of centuries, and how delightfully its olive-tinted foliage harmonises with the bright green of yon stately elm, and with the lighter spray of that tall and graceful ash! What a contrast, too, there is between the towering ash with its airy lightness, and the beech yonder whose foliage is so dense we cannot see a speck of blue beyond; yet how picturesque is the smooth dingy-olive trunk of that same beech—just such a tree as the beech whereon Musidora carved the confession of her love for Damon, when he had fled abashed to guard her river haunt! And though the foliage of the beech is too heavy to make an elegant tree when alone, yet, in distance, it blends harmoniously with the other trees by preserving the depth of the forest. Perhaps there is no tree which so pleasantly diversifies woodland scenery as the birch, "the lady of the woods"—the brown, yellow, and silvery markings on its stem and larger branches being not only a set-off to the more sombre bark of other trees, but contrasting agreeably with its own drooping dark green foliage as it waves to and fro in each little puff of air. But not many of the trees have such picturesque stems as the birch, and so the Spanish chestnut takes her place in the harmonising of the woods, by partially hiding the naked trunks of her congeners with those feathering boughs of hers that almost sweep the ground, the vivid green of her large spear-shaped leaves being toned down, perhaps, by the warm russet hues of the walnut or the palmated foliage of the dark sycamore. But each of the forest trees has some special lines of beauty. Here it is the lightness, and there the poising of the tree that charms us; here the waving heads of some, there the undulation of others; or the form of the foliage; or even the moss which overspreads some of their furrowed stems; or the ivy that lovingly caresses the aged oak, and which looks so pretty now that it has no dead leaves to mar its comeliness, especially when a gleam of sunshine finds its way through the branches.

Or leaving the woods altogether, with their masses of light and shade, let us stroll down some river bank, or by the marge of some babbling brook, and we find the aquatic tribes, if not so majestic, at least very pleasing to the eye. If we walk on we shall be sure to come across some romantic little bridge half concealed by the streaming foliage of a weeping willow. The pollards that line many of our river banks are not very lovely objects, but the alder is a picturesque tree, and its deep green leaves and purplish bark have an agreeable effect among other trees of the watery species. The poplars, too, which overhang most of our streams, are all of them pretty trees, and it is quite refreshing to see their bunches of delicate spray drooping over the water and quivering in every passing zephyr—especially the aspen or trembling poplar, whose constant restlessness, says a Scottish legend, is not only on account of its delicate structure, but because our Saviour's cross was made of its wood, and so the aspens have been shivering with horror ever since.

We must not roam further than just to hint at the glory in this leafy month—of the parks around innumerable country-seats—of the noble avenues of horse-chestnuts, elms, and limes, that d douch on nearly all our country highways—of the thorns, hazels, and maples, in the hedgerows, whose straggling branches are now interlaced with garlands of honeysuckle, nightshade, wild roses, and white bryony—aye, and of those isolated trees that give the finishing touches to many a sweet June landscape, such as the Weymouth pines of Kent and the mountain-ash of Bonnie Scotland.

Of the rural features of the month, one of the earliest and most important is the shearing of sheep. First comes the washing. Huddled closely together, with no other point of egress but into the stream or pond where the washing is to take place, the poor things look the picture of despair. Once immersed, the struggle is of short duration, for the arms of the country swain are strong, and the creature, finding it quite as much as it can do to keep its head above water, submits with characteristic meekness to the laving process; but how glad he seems when the sturdy rustic resigns him to the sunny bank—"where, bleating loud, he shakes his dripping locks;" and keeps on shaking them, until the next day's sun prepares them for the shears! The sheep, we suppose, are much more comfortable without their heavy fleeces, but what deplorable-looking objects they are when they come back to the meadows

bereft of all their clothing, the ewes bleating piteously for their bewildered lambs!

The cultivated fields are in a charming phase. The green corn is just coming into ear, and a delightful fragrance is rising from the blossoming clover-fields and from the beans that are also now in flower. The hay-fields, whence comes a continuous *crake-crake* from the landrill, are all but ready for the scythe; indeed, in some of the southern counties hay-making no doubt has already begun.

The insect-world is swarming into life, and all the heaths and fields of clover are crowded with the tiny visitors. The click of the grasshopper may now be heard. Moths and butterflies are flitting about in all directions; and the large stag-horn beetle is roaming, and the brass or green beetle, and that terror of horses and cattle the formidable gadfly. The glow-worm, too, now lights her lamp for the elfin sprites of Oberon and Mab, who about this time are supposed to commence their revels; though, it is but right to add, there are some unpoetic souls who tell us she lights that lamp of hers simply to guide home her benighted spouse.

But while the hum of insect wings is everywhere, the infinitely sweeter music of our feathered friends has almost ceased before the month closes—

The groves, the fields, the meadows, now no more
With melody resound. 'Tis silence all,
As if the lovely songsters, overcome'd
By bounteous Nature's plenty, lay entranced
In drowsy lethargy.

THE LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.

St. Peter's Church, situated in Church-street, Liverpool, is probably the most unpretending structure, either in England or Wales, that can boast of cathedral dignity. There are cathedrals in small country towns—Ely and St. David's, for example—which by their grandeur overshadow all surrounding objects. But in Liverpool, now a city of several hundred thousand inhabitants, a plain parish church has been raised to the rank of a cathedral. There is not even a scheme yet on hand to erect another. Cathedral building is rather costly work. A structure like that of Chester, from which the see of Liverpool has just been cut off, as Manchester was previously, could not be raised under something like a quarter of a million of money; and even that sum, it is needless to say, would not go very far to rival such buildings as those of Lincoln, or Durham, or York. It is therefore wisely decided to make the best of St. Peter's Church, and not to hamper the see with a hopeless undertaking that would divert so much money from other channels. But, in truth, the simple building shown in our Illustration is better adapted for its purpose than may appear at first sight. It leaves for practical usefulness little to be desired. It is not far from the handsome residence that has been presented to the see; and it is near three splendid public libraries, the Lyceum, the Athenaeum, and Sir W. Brown's. It is also near the Derby Museum, which has few rivals, and the library of which contains archaeological relics of great value to a biblical student.

St. Peter's Church was commenced in the year 1699, but was not completed until 1704. Sir Thomas Johnson was the founder, and his exertions were the means of Liverpool being created a separate parish. There is a small picturesque village near Liverpool called Walton, though now the far-spreading suburbs of the city are beginning to bring it into the common town; and this parish of Walton is a rectory of great value. It is returned at £1300 a year, but probably the actual emoluments are considerably greater. Liverpool was a part of Walton until it became a separate parish. The original cost of St. Peter's was £4000, though at present prices it would require a sum three times as great to build it. The population of Liverpool at that time was less than 5000, and the united tonnage of the port was less than that of a modern first-class ocean-steamer. During thirty years after the building of this church the town could boast of only one private carriage. In the latter part of the eighteenth century negro slaves were publicly sold within the shadow of this church tower. Indeed, so great is the change in a short time, that the church is identified with an age that seems quite as remote from our own as its own foundation was from the reign of the Edwards. Oratorios were at one time performed within its walls. The first was "The Messiah," in 1766, and these performances were often repeated at intervals of three years; until, in 1836, it was considered unbecoming to hold festivals in a church, and the splendid building known as St. George's Hall was the result of a meeting held to propose a remedy. The new cathedral will have a powerful assistant to its services in the Blue-Coat Hospital, an endowed building which dates back to the year 1709. The scholars are boarded, and have a free education, and perform the fine choral services at St. Peter's Church. The Bishop's residence is situated in Abercromby-square, and is a goodly town mansion. It formerly belonged to Mr. C. K. Prioleau, who was the financial agent in Liverpool for the Southern States during the American Civil War.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

The text of this discourse is not taken from Adam Smith's treatise on Political Economy, or from the philosophical computations of the late Mr. Babbage. It is the title of an Engraving overleaf, which sets before the reader something infinitely more pleasant and profitable to youth—namely, a pretty girl and her happy lover, afloat in a skiff of sufficient stability, on the clear water of the Thames, let us say, not a hundred miles from Great Marlow, each handling a light paddle of the pair-oared boat, and sitting beside each other upon its one rowing-seat, where they find the joint task is more of a pleasure than a trouble. We cannot all be young—none of us can always and for ever—nor can everybody, who would perhaps like it well enough, be one of a pair of lovers, or take life easy in this fashion up the river, with "the summer pilot of an eager heart," to the safe port of a matrimonial contract. There is no excuse for grudging our sympathy to the more fortunate mortals, whose spring and summer time of life have been graced with such an innocent romance, leading, as we will hope, to mature prosperity and domestic peace. It seems likely that the boat, shown in our Artist's drawing, has been allowed to drift into one of those sequestered creeks, between the willow-growing "aits" or islets of the placid river, where a thick green fence of tall rushes on each side makes the most complete screen for these two young persons to converse in privacy, without fear of interruption. The watchful and faithful dog, keeping a sharp look-out in the stern, where he sits upon his master's coat, will be sure to give a warning bark at the approach of any other party; and we cannot doubt that the courtship is going on just now to their mutual satisfaction, whatever may be its destiny in the future, when parents and friends have to be consulted about it.

We regret to learn that in consequence of the seriously depressed condition of the finances of Charing-cross Hospital the governors have decided to close thirty of the beds.

THE COURT.

The Queen, who has passed her short sojourn in the Highlands in complete retirement, will return to Windsor Castle at the end of next week. Her Majesty's principal enjoyment has been driving through the picturesque localities easily accessible from Balmoral. Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Hesse have been active in their peregrinations, both riding and walking daily. Divine service was conducted at the castle on Sunday in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse and the Royal household. The Rev. Dr. Watson officiated. Dr. Watson and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Baring, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to be one of the Exons of her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of Yeoman of the Guard, vice Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Todd, deceased.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The past week has been an arduous one for the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness and the Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and the King of the Hellenes, returned to Marlborough House on Monday from Titness Park after the Ascot festivities.

The King of the Hellenes remained on a visit to the Prince and Princess during their stay at Titness Park, but he did not attend the races. His Majesty received an address from the Greek Committee at Marlborough House on Monday afternoon, the deputation being headed by Lord Rosebery, who read the address. The Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening.

The Council of the Society of Arts attended at Marlborough House on Tuesday, when his Royal Highness, as president of the society, presented to Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., the Albert Medal, awarded to him in 1879; and to Dr. James Prescott Joule, D.C.L., F.R.S., the Albert Medal for the present year.

The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, went the same morning to Aldershot, and were present at a field-day, under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele. The King of the Hellenes, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The operations lasted about an hour and a half. The Royal visitors were entertained at luncheon by General Sir Thomas and Lady Steele, after which the Prince and Princess, with their sons and the King of the Hellenes, returned to town by special train.

In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses, with their family and the King of the Hellenes, visited the bazaar which was held at Kensington House, under the direction of the Duchess of Teck, in aid of the funds of the Kensington Industrial School for Girls. Princess Christian was also present. The Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by her husband and children, opened the bazaar and presided over the fruit and flower stall, where the Princess, with her daughters, actively assisted the Duchess. The Prince and the King of the Hellenes made numerous purchases at the various stalls. At Lady Auckland's menagerie his Royal Highness bought a parrot, a guinea-pig, and a pair of love-birds.

In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress at Willis's Rooms. The sum collected amounted to £3500, including £100 from the Queen and 100 guineas from his Royal Highness.

The King of the Hellenes received an address from the Corporation of the City of London on Wednesday. His Majesty was accompanied to Guildhall by the Prince and Princess. After the ceremony the King and their Royal Highnesses were entertained at a *déjeuner* by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, to which some 900 guests were invited. A cavalry escort attended the Royal party on their route to and from the City, and the streets east of the site of Temple Bar were lined with a body of infantry and the London Rifle Brigade; and the Hon. Artillery Company, of which corps the Prince is the honorary colonel commanding, formed a guard of honour at the Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in state met the King.

The Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham the last day or two. His Royal Highness opened the new harbour at Holyhead on Thursday, and also the Llandudno Waterworks, and yesterday the Royal party were to be present at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church at Tittensor, on the Trentham estate, by the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Prince and Princess will be present at the Séance Musicale given by Mrs. Richardson-Gardner at St. James's Hall on July 1, when the pupils of the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles, from Paris, will perform by special permission accorded to Mrs. Richardson-Gardner of the *Ministre de l'Intérieur et des Cultes*.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Orphan Asylum at Collingwood Court, near Bagshot, Surrey, last Saturday. Upon their arrival the children, who were drawn up in line on each side of the entrance, sang. A concert was afterwards given in the dining-hall. During an interval the Duchess received from about sixty young ladies purses containing five guineas and upwards which had been collected for the funds of the charity. A few of the orphan girls presented her Royal Highness with a box containing several pairs of silk stockings which they had knitted and a satin patchwork ottoman. The children had paid for the framework of the ottoman by a subscription among themselves.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been staying some weeks with the Duchess of Cambridge, has left St. James's Palace for Strelitz.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen have returned to Cowes after a few days visit in town. Marriages are arranged between Mr. Arthur Maitland Wilson, of Stowlingtoft Hall, Suffolk, and Miss Maude Kingscote, eldest daughter of Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote; between Mr. Theodore Bouwens, younger son of the late Rev. Theodore and Lady Julia Bouwens, and Miss Amy Greville, eldest daughter of Captain Greville, R.N.; and between Mr. Jenkinson, eldest son of Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., and Miss Holme Sumner, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Holme Sumner, and niece of Lady Fitzhardinge.

The postponed ball at the German Embassy will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

A bazaar and fancy fair in aid of the funds of the North-West London Hospital were opened on Tuesday by the Lady Mayoress, at the hospital, Kentish Town-road.

The portraits of nine members of the House of Commons, which appear in this week's publication, are from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company (five), by Messrs. Window and Grove, London; Mr. A. Le Sage, Dublin; Mr. J. Glass Londonderry; and Mr. G. A. Nicholls, Stamford.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Noble Lords have on one or two occasions lately found more to engross them in the peers' gallery of the Lower House than in their own gilded chamber. Ex-Ministers may thereby have been put on their mettle. Some vivacity was, at any rate, displayed on the 10th inst. by two distinguished occupants of the front Opposition bench. The Earl of Carnarvon was as near being angry as his amiable temper would allow him to be at the idea that £2000 should be docked from the various salaries Sir Bartle had enjoyed in South Africa. But the Earl of Kimberley poured oil on the troubled waters by explaining that, inasmuch as Sir George Colley would relieve Sir Bartle Frere of his duties as High Commissioner of Zululand and the Transvaal, his successor would also relieve him of the salary attached to that office.

Then came the Duke of Richmond's turn, and his Grace girded at the Prime Minister. Overlooking the fact that what is said in Opposition is frequently to be taken in a Pickwickian sense, the Duke of Richmond, after informing Lord Waverley that the evidence of the Royal Commission on Agriculture could not be published yet awhile, seized the opportunity to animadvert on Mr. Gladstone's declaration that "there never was a greater imposture" than the appointment of the said Commission. His Grace, with some severity, argued therefrom that the members of the Commission were stigmatised as "impostors." Not so, retorted the Duke of Argyll, rather neatly. When Mr. Disraeli, said the Lord Privy Seal, described one of the most beneficent Governments the country had ever seen as "an organised hypocrisy," nobody believed Lord Beaconsfield intended to suggest that every member of that Government was an "organised hypocrite." A gentle ripple of laughter was caused by this rhetorical pebble.

The Earl of Carnarvon, on the 11th inst., asked whether something could not be done to restore order and relieve distress in Armenia. It was one of the objects in view when the new Berlin Conference was suggested, replied Earl Granville, to bring about practical reform in Asia Minor. No heroic remedy urged the Marquis of Salisbury, who was in favour of active intervention being confined to officials in the position of British Consuls, who have done much to ameliorate the condition of the suffering Armenians. But "that is exactly the process which has been going on for the last thirty-five or forty years," answered the Duke of Argyll, who furthermore pointed out in order to condemn the Marquis of Salisbury's action at Berlin in holding aloof from the Powers which wished to secure the fulfilment of the Berlin Treaty. "The Armenian difficulty," added the noble Duke, "was part of the 'political mess' the Government had inherited, and it was the desire of her Majesty's Ministers to remedy the unhappy state of affairs in the Ottoman Empire through the action of United Europe"—a course which the Duke of Somerset pooh-poohed, but the Marquis of Bath approved.

Earl Spencer, who has taken Ireland under his care in the Upper House, was called upon the same evening to allay the anxiety Lord Dunsany felt in consequence of the "revolutionary agitation" carried on in Ireland by Irish members against landed property; and the noble Earl informed the Earl of Leicestr that the Government could not entertain any claims for compensation which might now be made under the expired Peace Preservation Act.

The vexed question of the Earldom of Mar occupied their Lordships' attention for some time on Monday. The Lord Chancellor deprecated the Earl of Galloway's attempt to induce the House to deal judiciously with the matter; but the noble Earl's motion to rescind the Order of Feb. 26, 1875, whereby the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland was directed to receive the vote of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, was, in the end, carried by 48 contents against 41 non-contents. The sitting, begun with the introduction by Lord Houghton of the bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, closed with a conversation on the frequency of street accidents in London.

The Burials Bill passed through the ordeal of further hostile criticism on Tuesday. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe's amendment in Committee to restrict the operation of the measure to places "where there is no unconsecrated burial-ground or cemetery" was negatived by 130 to 106; but by 127 to 108 was this amendment of the Archbishop of York to clause 1 agreed to:—

Nothing in this Act shall apply to any consecrated portion of a burial-ground formed under the Acts 15 and 16 Vic., chap. 85, and 16 and 17 Vic., chap. 134, of which some portion has been left unconsecrated; nor to any consecrated burial-ground in a place where one or more unconsecrated grounds are also provided under the Acts 20 and 21 Vic., chap. 81, sec. 3.

The Marquis of Salisbury was less fortunate with the following amendment, which was negatived by 104 to 91:—

This Act shall not affect any consecrated burial-ground given as a free gift within sixty years before the passing of this Act, unless the consent of the donor or of his representatives shall have been previously obtained in writing.

A protracted discussion ensued on various other amendments; and the bill as amended was ordered to be reported. Among the other measures advanced a stage was the Limitation of Actions Bill, read the third time and passed.

COMMONS.

Monday's turbulent scene first obtrudes itself upon our notice; but there is an important reason for harking back a little. The pith of Mr. Gladstone's Budget has to be given. Delivered on the 10th inst., before a house packed from floor to galleries, Earl Granville being a conspicuously interested listener in the peers' coign of vantage, this two-hours' long speech of the Prime Minister was characterised by all the old familiar features of lucid exposition and philosophical disquisition. Mr. Gladstone's physical energy had not abated one jot. From first to last, each word was delivered with rare distinctness. Stripped of the glowing periods which gave life and brightness to the financial statement, the new Budget could be explained in a few words. The Prime Minister, in reappearing in the popular character of Chancellor of the Exchequer, had at the outset to point out that the Supplementary Estimates of £200,000 had more than swallowed up his predecessor's anticipated surplus of £184,000. But neither on that deficit nor on the greater debt in India did Mr. Gladstone dilate. He came straightway to the French Commercial Treaty, which he said the Government of France were willing to renew if the light French wines were admitted here at the reduced duty of sixpence a gallon. A new scale of duties based on this concession was accordingly submitted. Our national beverage then came under consideration, much to the interest of Mr. Bass, who doffed his hat in pleased acknowledgment of the tribute Mr. Gladstone gracefully paid him as the head of the brewing trade. If Sir Wilfrid Lawson's brows darkened as Mr. Gladstone spoke with gusto of beer, the ruddy faces of the Conservative country gentlemen were wreathed with smiles, and their cheers were loud and cordial,

when the right hon. gentleman offered them the boon of the extinction of the Malt Tax. To enable the Government to do that, however, a tax of 6s. a barrel on beer, a 2s. license for brewers, and a readjustment of the publicans' licenses, with an extra 1d. on the income tax, were asked for. Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat by the side of Mr. Bright, rested his claims for the support of the House on the fact that the adoption of the Ministerial proposals would "operate on behalf of trade and industry" at home and abroad "to an extent which will render the results highly satisfactory."

The Hares and Rabbits Bill was brought up for second reading by the Home Secretary at the close of the prolonged discussion of the Budget resolutions; and Sir William Harcourt made it clear by his resolute attitude that he intends, if he can have his way, to take the sting out of Charles Kingsley's poem of "The Poacher's Widow."

Mr. Gladstone's Financial Resolutions, having at his own instigation been subjected to a slight correction, were submitted to fresh discussion yesterday week, but were read the second time. After which the Irish Distress Amendment Bill was brought up for second reading, and afforded Mr. Arthur Arnold the opportunity of making a strong attack on the measure and on the late Government in the form of a maiden speech, characterised by anything but maidenly diffidence. On the motion of Mr. Parnell, the debate was adjourned; and the evening sitting was devoted to a debate on Dr. Cameron's motion for securing a supply of animal vaccine to the National Vaccine Establishment—a motion in which the hon. member was ultimately successful.

Now for the "confusion worse confounded" of Monday, which may be said to have been wholly devoted to the glorification of a member remarkable for his pertinacious self-sufficiency. Mr. Otway's question suggesting a reflection on the French Government for their frequent change of Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's having been answered by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. O'Donnell rose from his seat on one of the benches below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House, and, disregarding the timely protest of Mr. Monk and the warning of the Speaker, propounded a series of extraordinary questions, the nature of which may be judged from the pith of the explicit reply of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs:—

There was never any such massacre which he has alluded to in his question (loud cheers). M. Lacour denies that he ever used any such expression as that alluded to, "Fusillez moi ces gens-là" (Renewed cheers). The plunder referred to by the hon. member was perpetrated by some volunteers quartered in the convent. So far from M. Lacour having taken any part or being in the least responsible for what happened, he was at the moment virtually a prisoner in Lille, and was powerless to initiate or prevent any acts of the kind. When authority was restored in the department, three weeks afterwards, and all disorder had ceased, M. Lacour took steps for the protection of the religious communities, which caused him to receive the written thanks of several of those bodies. The German Government state that had M. Lacour been suggested for the appointment of Ambassador at Berlin they would have received him with the utmost cordiality. M. Lacour was appointed Ambassador to Bern shortly after by President MacMahon. No objection was raised to that appointment, and he remained at that post ever since (Cheers).

But still Mr. O'Donnell was not satisfied. With unquenchable self-assurance, he was entering at large into the matter, and would have continued, heedless of the dignified caution of the Speaker, when Mr. Gladstone rose, amid general cheering, and moved that "Mr. O'Donnell be not heard." To the rescue of his brother Home-Ruler then sprang Mr. Parnell, who, while avowing he had no sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell's questions, claimed that he was within his right, and moved the adjournment of the debate. He was seconded by Mr. T. P. O'Connor; and thereupon an uproarious debate arose, and lasted till the small hours. Whilst the Ministerialists, led by Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Forster, eloquently and emphatically supported by Mr. Cowen, resolutely based their opposition to Mr. O'Donnell's procedure upon his inferential attack on the French Ambassador, Sir Stafford and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench made that delicate point a subordinate one, and gave what the Home Secretary called their "powerful and influential support" to Mr. Parnell's motion, and on the grounds stated by the hon. member for Cork. Appealed to by Sir Stafford Northcote, the Speaker said, "I am bound to say that a motion of that kind has not been made in this House for 200 years. It is also doubtful whether a proceeding such as has taken place to-day has occurred within the same period." The motion for the adjournment of the debate having been defeated by 245 to 139 votes, Major Nolan moved the adjournment of the House; Mr. Gladstone counselled Mr. O'Donnell to content himself with giving notice of his further questions, and Major Nolan's motion having been negatived by a majority of 166, Mr. O'Donnell eventually resigned, between one and two in the morning, to comply with the Prime Minister's suggestion.

On Tuesday some business was transacted. Sir Edward Watkin secured the second reading of the Metropolitan Railway Extensions Bill. Mr. Richard's humanitarian motion in favour of a reduction of European Armaments elicited an eloquent speech from Mr. Gladstone, and led to the right hon. gentleman's acquiescence in Mr. Courtney's amendment, "that, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of her Majesty's Government on all occasions, when the circumstances admit of it, to recommend to foreign Governments the reduction of European armaments." The amendment of the hon. member for Liskeard was agreed to, amid some cheering.

Wednesday, being the day chosen by the City to do honour to the King of Greece, was not altogether the most opportune occasion for the second reading of Mr. W. James's bill disabling aldermen from voting for the election of other aldermen. By 134 to 48 votes, however, the measure was advanced a stage. Sir A. Gordon then withdrew his Scottish Notice of Removal Bill, and the Gun Licenses Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Burt was equally obliging with regard to the Merchant Seamen's Bill, on the understanding that the Government would deal comprehensively with the matter next Session. Finally, Mr. Walpole brought up the report of the Bradlaugh Committee, which decided that the hon. member should not be allowed to take the oath, but that he should be allowed to affirm at his own risk, this decision having been arrived at on the motion of Mr. Serjeant Simon.

IN THE LOBBY.

Enter two prominent members of a class which used to be conspicuous by its absence from the House—Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell and Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar. The tall, slim member whose long fair moustache suggests that he may be an officer—of the Militia—and whose white hat periodically reappears with the advent of what passes for summer in this country, was returned for Dungarvan; but there is good authority for supposing that Mr. O'Donnell, like Mr. Biggar, principally represents—himself. When either rises in the House, "hot water" may be looked for at any moment; and there was a plentiful supply of it in all conscience on Monday. Whether it be from that incurable egotism which Mr. W. H.

Smith stigmatised the other day as a detestable vice, or from an implacable resolve to obtain notoriety at any cost; or whether it may be attributed to that native pugnacity which induces Pat to flourish his shillelagh and challenge anybody to tread on the tail of his coat, certain it is that a section of the Irish Home-Rule Party has apparently delighted in throwing the House into "hot water" for the past few Sessions. Their imperturbable self-sufficiency and exhaustless verbosity have wasted innumerable hours, triumphing over the forms of the House, and sorely taxing the patience of Ministerial and Opposition leaders. How can they be extinguished? Severity and serious rebuke having proved fruitless, as on Monday last, may not the weapons of banter and sarcasm, which Lord Palmerston and Lord Beaconsfield would have assuredly used under similar provocation, be used with effect?

"Cold water!" The Lobby would not be a representative place if an apostle of cold water as well as the promoters of hot water were not to be met therein. Free presumably from the organic matter which renders the water of a few metropolitan companies absolutely poisonous, the liquid refreshment furnished by the Lobby filter has certainly no injurious effects on Sir Wilfrid Lawson's spirits if he indulges in that beverage. On the contrary, the genial, merry advocate of "Local Option," in the granting of beer and spirit licenses, offers, in the unflagging buoyancy of his own person, the strongest argument in favour of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. The hon. member for Carlisle, in opposing the adjournment for the Derby this year, was hardly as humorous as of old; but from the copious notes Sir Wilfrid earnestly made during Mr. Gladstone's Budget speech, the bearded Baronet may contemplate making amends when he comes to expatiate once again on the virtues of "Local Option."

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Sermons were preached and collections made at most of the London churches last Sunday on behalf of the metropolitan hospitals. At St. Paul's Cathedral the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state in the morning, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Prebendary Burrows, and in the afternoon a similar state visit was paid to Westminster Abbey, where the Rev. Boyd Carpenter was the preacher. The amount collected during the day at St. Paul's was £171, and at Westminster Abbey £266. Among other sums collected were £60 at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; £80 at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; £257 at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle; and £105 at the City Temple. At the Temple Church, £212; St. Margaret's, Westminster, £161; St. Andrew's, Wells-street, £186; Union Chapel, Islington, £134; St. Nicholas, Chiselmurst, £190; St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £167; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £550; the Executors of the late Mr. James Drew, £105; St. Mark's, North Audley-street, £249; St. Anne's, Soho, £188; St. John's, Paddington, £121; Regent-square Presbyterian Church, £105; St. John's, Wilton-road, £101; St. Peter le Poer, Old Broad-street, £114. At the Jewish synagogues the collections were chiefly made on Saturday. At the synagogue in Berkeley-street, £200 was collected, £220 at the Great Synagogue, and £150 at the Central Synagogue. The total collection in the Jewish places of worship is expected to amount to upwards of £900.

Norris Castle, Cowes, which was occupied for some time by the Duchess of Kent, has been bought by the Duke of Bedford.

The Great National Exhibition at Brussels was opened on Wednesday.

A Vienna telegram says that hailstorms have destroyed much corn in Bohemia, Moravia, and Lower Austria.

On Wednesday morning the foundation-stone of a new technical school was laid at Bradford by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Britten, Worshipful Master of the Clothworkers' Company.

At the Steinway Hall Mr. F. C. Burnand read some pleasant selections from his "Happy Thoughts" on Thursday, in aid of the Catholic Teachers' Irish Distress Fund.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, the trustees of the Cholmondeley Charity, have made a grant of £20 to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square.

The first of what is intended to be a series of annual sales for shorthorn and Jersey cattle was held at the Agricultural Hall on Wednesday and Thursday. The former day was devoted to judging and awarding prizes and cups to the value of £300.

A second series of Shakspearean recitals is added to the amusements of the Polytechnic, in which Mr. Marlande Clarke undertakes with success a selection of six scenes from "Hamlet," illustrated with capital accessories; Miss H. Shea also makes an intelligent and interesting Ophelia. Mr. Weatherhead as the grave-digger is admirable.

The Lord Mayor has consented to open a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of her Majesty's ship *Atalanta*. There are twenty-eight widows left destitute, and some hundreds of orphans and other relatives. It is estimated that about £20,000 will be required to give commensurate relief to those who have lost relatives in the ill-fated vessel.

On Tuesday the seventy-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School was held at the Crystal Palace, when the company at dinner numbered nearly a thousand persons. Mr. Arthur Bass, M.P., who presided, objected to the proposed imposition of a new beer duty. Subscriptions amounting to £6750 were announced.

A meeting of the Society for School and University Education of Women in Ireland (which is formed of Irish ladies and gentlemen in London to watch the interests of women in any legislation affecting Irish education) was held in Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday afternoon. Mr. W. H. Mackenzie presided. The chairman stated the objects of the society, and explained that that meeting was for the purpose of inaugurating the society and of forming an executive committee. A large committee was subsequently appointed on the motion of Miss Tod, seconded by Miss Bryant; and arrangements made for a deputation to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

There were 2736 births and 1294 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 385, whereas the deaths were 130 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 65 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 48 from whooping-cough, 13 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 192 deaths were referred, against 226 and 203 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 52 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.7 per 1000. In Greater London, 3361 births and 1548 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 53.9 deg., and 4.7 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 30.3 hours (against 25.3 hours at Glynde-place, Lewes), the sun being above the horizon during 115.1 hours.



IN THE LOBBY: "COLD WATER."



"HOT WATER."—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ALBANIAN QUESTION: TUSI, OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR GUSINJE.—SEE PAGE 603.



ROMA, 1880.

BY H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY (PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND).

IN THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SWYMBRIDGE CHURCH.

This village church, near Barnstaple, dates from about 1465 A.D., and is of the Perpendicular style of architecture. It consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, south chancel aisle, north transept, vestry, porch, and tower, surmounted by



MOHAMMED SULEIMAN KHALIFAT,
SULTAN OF KOETEI, BORNEO.

a wooden spire, covered with lead, having a peal of five bells. The pulpit is of stone, richly carved with figures of the Evangelists. A most beautiful oak screen extends across the nave and aisles. It is of marvellously delicate work, which has been greatly mutilated by cutting away some of the carving. The font, which is of very singular design, is of stone lined with lead, covered in and having a canopy of oak carved with fantastic work, dating from the time of Elizabeth or James I. The church has also many monuments and other



SWYMBRIDGE CHURCH, NORTH DEVON.

features of great interest. This ancient church greatly needs thorough restoration, at the estimated cost of £2700; and those interested in the work, having exhausted all means at their disposal in the parish, which is agricultural, are compelled to appeal to the public for £600. Contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Vicar, the Rev. John Russell (now aged eighty-four), or by the Curate, the Rev. W. B. Vere Stead, at Swymbridge, near Barnstaple, North Devon.

AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN BORNEO.

Mr. Carl Bock, a native of Copenhagen, thirty years of age, and a scientific naturalist, was sent to Sumatra, by the liberality of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, to carry on researches in that country. He was again, in June last year, commissioned

by the Dutch Indian Government to explore the east and south parts of the great island of Borneo. In the beginning of July he arrived at Tangaroeng, the residence of his Highness the Sultan of Koetei, Mohammed Suleiman Khalifat-ul-Moeminin. To this Prince he at once made known his travelling plans of exploring the northern part of Koetei, and



M. CARL BOCK, TRAVELLER;
OF THE DUTCH EXPEDITION IN BORNEO.

afterwards the southern, and attempting the overland journey to Bandjermasin. The Sultan, after some demur, furnished him with an interpreter for the Dyak language, and also put at his disposal a large prau, or canoe. Mr. Bock, with his twenty-five followers, left Tangaroeng on Aug. 10, and navigated the great Mahakkan river up as far as the Mocara Kaman.

The banks of the river are very thinly inhabited, and only by the Malays and Bugis. The great drought, which visited part



THE NEW GRAND HOTEL, CHARING-CROSS (ON THE SITE OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE).—SEE NEXT PAGE.



MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.



of Borneo and other islands two years ago, had made terrible havoc in the forest. For miles the trees were killed by it, and nothing but skeletons of trees visible, a strange sight in the tropics, where the eye is accustomed to behold an everlasting summer. From Mocara Kaman he went up the Mocara Klintjouw river. The country is here less inhabited; for a whole day, and even more, rowing along the banks of the river, no hut was visible; and the only sign that occasionally enlivened the scenery was a graceful snake-darter or a group of inquisitive monkeys. On the 21st Longwai was reached, the largest Dyak village.

The natives were, in the beginning, shy and suspicious; but after a while Mr. Bock managed to get on good terms with them. These Dyaks are, like the rest of the other tribes in Koetei, inveterate "head-hunters," but in other respects good and honest people. The "head-hunting" belongs to the Dyak religion, and is a custom (adat) established with them from ancient times. From Longwai Mr. Bock went further north in order to find the Orang Poontan (also called Olo-Ott), or forest people, whom no European had before seen. These savages, on the very lowest scale of civilisation, are exceedingly shy; they live in troops of six to twenty, have no huts nor any fixed dwelling-places, but roam about the immense forests, and feed upon monkeys, boars, birds, serpents, and wild fruits. The women especially are light in colour; and both sexes go almost naked. But the rumour that the Orang Poontan are furnished with a caudal appendage is, according to Mr. Bock, entirely false.

Having returned to Tangaroeng, Mr. Bock prepared for his overland journey, over 700 miles, and left Tangaroeng with forty-one men and three canoes, being in every respect well fitted out. The Pangeran, or Prince, Soknaviro accompanied the traveller, as well as a Malay interpreter for the Dyak language. The route was again up the great Mahakkan to Mocara Kaman, where the mosquitoes were such a plague that the expedition thought of returning. The next village in the interior was Kotta Bangoen, the largest in Koetei, with more than a thousand souls. The inhabitants are all Malays and Bugis, who carry on a considerable trade in rattan, gutta-percha, wax, and "sarong boeroeng" (edible birds' nests). It must be remembered that all the Dyak tribes inhabit the tributary rivers to the Mahakkan, or far in the interior of the country. In the neighbourhood of Kotta Bangoen, as well as at Tangaroeng and Mocara Kaman, Mr. Bock found traces of a former Hindoo time.

While at Kotta Bangoen, his Highness the Sultan and a numerous suite turned up, but Mr. Bock preferred to continue the journey alone, on account of the many occupations which an Indian monarch indulges in. In order to study the different wild tribes, he proceeded through the lake region. He was fortunate enough to meet the Tring Dyaks, the only cannibals in Borneo, with whose Rajah, Sibau Mobang by name, Mr. Bock spent a couple of days. This man is a savage of most forbidding appearance, extremely ugly: he told the courageous traveller, in an easy way, that the brains and palms of the hands of men tasted delicious, whereas the shoulder part always had a bitter taste. After Mr. Bock had drawn his portrait, Sibau Mobang presented him on his departure with two human skulls and with a shield ornamented all over in a very ingenious way with human hair. During the time Mr. Bock travelled in Koetei, Sibau Mobang and his followers killed in one week—being out on a head-hunting hunting excursion—not less than sixty people.

At Mocara Pahou, the last Malay village in the interior, Mr. Bock again met the Sultan and his suite, who had here gathered a number of Dyaks to escort the expedition through the most dangerous part of his territory. The journey was continued down the Mocara Pahou river, which, close to Mocara Anang, becomes very difficult to navigate. There are many rapids over which the canoes had to be dragged by means of rattan ropes, the luggage and provisions having to be first discharged. The Dyaks here have often petty wars against each other—tribe against tribe, in order to obtain heads, which makes their name strike terror to all.

At Mocara Anang the march through the great forest began, the most fatiguing and dangerous part of the journey. It was here that one of the Dyaks was murdered and attempts made to poison Mr. Bock and his followers. A path of the rudest description had first to be constructed by the natives, and, in order to cross the numerous small rivers and abysses, they had made bamboo bridges. Only those who have travelled in the tropics can form an idea of these elastic structures, more fit for an acrobat like Blondin than an ordinary traveller. After four days' march from sunrise to sunset the Benangan river was reached. By this and the Toweh river, and down the great Barito, did Mr. Bock and his party reach Bandjermasin on Dec. 31. Two days later his Highness and suite arrived at the same place.

Our portrait of the Sultan of Koetei is from a photograph by Mr. H. Salzweid, of Soerabaya, Java; that of Mr. Carl Bock is from one by Messrs. Sawyer and Bird, of Yarmouth.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was founded in 1824, and has its offices at 105, Jernyn-street, with an annual income of £8000, is well known by repute to all our readers. We present an illustration of the design for its new Medal, which will be considered appropriate and significant of its proper objects. The obverse side displays

a seated figure of her Majesty the Queen, in the act of bestowing a caress of her protecting hand upon a faithful dog, which has lain down on the skirt of her robe. The reverse side is sculptured with representations of various domestic animals, the horse, the ass, the cow, the sheep, goat, and pig, the dog and cat, the barndoor fowl and other birds, and even the monkey, all which are defended against cruelty by the agency of this benevolent society.

THE GRAND HOTEL, CHARING-CROSS.

On the site of Northumberland House, where the spacious new thoroughfare, called Northumberland-avenue, has been opened from Trafalgar-square to the Victoria Thames Embankment, the Grand Hotel Company have erected a tall building with a semicircular front, which is shown in our illustration. It occupies an area of 20,000 ft., leased from the Metropolitan Board of Works at a ground rental of £9100 a year. The architects, Messrs. Francis and Francis, who have had much experience in the construction of hotels and restaurants, have made the best possible use of the space at their disposition. In accordance with modern French and American precedents, they have designed a building suitable for shops on the ground floor, and arranged in the upper parts for the accommodation of guests. Facing Charing-cross and Northumberland-avenue are thirteen shops of fair size, the rental of which is calculated to reduce materially the heavy charge for ground rent. The elevation rises seven storeys in height. Its general style may be designated a free treatment of the later Italian, with a Mansard roof and decorations in Bath stone and pilasters of Shap granite. The work of the foundations and up to the ground line was executed by Mr. Reddin; the contractors for the superstructure were Messrs. Merritt and Ashby, of London-wall. It is estimated the building has cost £120,000, and the fittings and furniture half as much more. The latter has been supplied by Messrs. Maple. The arrangement of the interior must be shortly described. The whole triangular block of masonry has in the centre a huge well, or shaft, which serves the double purpose of ventilating and lighting the hotel throughout. The interior court is lined with white glazed brick, and has an arched roof of stained glass at the height of the first floor; but, in order that advantage may be taken of it for purposes of ventilation, it remains open to the sky above the first floor. Below this it is occupied by the principal dining-room, one hundred feet long by fifty wide. This great hall, which is spacious enough to seat 300 persons at dinner, is splendidly decorated with marble walls, white scagliola columns with gilded capitals, lofty Venetian mirrors on borders of maroon satin and gold, black walnut furniture engraved with gold, "parqueterie" flooring, and rich crimson carpets. The entire dining-hall can be lighted in a moment by means of electricity, and the light is soft and diffused. Adjoining the great dining-hall is a smaller one, more subdued in tone, lighted from the south side. Besides the dining-rooms, on the ground floor is a "general reading and reception room," where callers may wait, or where guests may remain while their rooms are being got ready. It is a lofty, spacious apartment, with marble pillars, and with walls and chimney-pieces of carved walnut. On the first floor is a ladies' drawing-room, which has a fine outlook over the Thames Embankment and Charing-cross Gardens. It is furnished with black walnut, and is tastefully upholstered and decorated. The bedrooms are models of comfort and elegance; some, indeed, are luxuriously fitted. Suites of rooms, like those of the most luxuriously fitted mansions, are at the disposal of those who wish for them. There are writing and smoking rooms, and every appliance that science can suggest in the shape of electric bells, hydraulic lifts, and other conveniences. It is noteworthy that the rooms, though numbering about 300, are free from any appearance of sameness. Here, again, the irregular shape of the building proves to be an advantage, as the rooms necessarily vary in form. The kitchens are not in the basement, but in an upper section of the building; and this arrangement does away with the disagreeable smell of cooking which salutes one in most hotels, even those of the best class. The *table d'hôte*, a 5s. one, is arranged on the American system, which appears more suited to English habits than the Continental one—that is to say, dinner is served on small tables, at which friends or acquaintances may dine comfortably *tête-à-tête*. Its advantages are not confined to dwellers in the hotel, but are extended to those of the outside public who choose to dine there.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, gave another lecture last Saturday afternoon on Assyrian antiquities, illustrated by the relics of Assyrian art stored up in our great national collection.

The income tax, to be now raised to sixpence in the pound, has been levied at that rate in only three of all the years since the tax was imposed by Sir R. Peel in 1842. He fixed it at sevenpence in the pound, and for twelve years that rate remained unchanged. The war with Russia caused this tax to be raised (for two years) to 1s. 4d. in the pound (on incomes of not less than £150), and in the twenty-six years since the change from sevenpence the income tax has been above sixpence in nine years and below sixpence in fourteen years, twopence being the lowest. It was sixpence in the financial years of 1864-5, 1868-9, and 1871-2. It was but twopence in 1874-5 and 1875-6.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the miserable weather experienced on the Ascot Wednesday, the most dire forebodings were felt with regard to the Cup Day, but, fortunately, they were not realised, and a bright sun and cloudless sky made everything very pleasant. Discord was only asked to give Petronel 6 lb. in a Biennial over the Old Mile; but, though he had no trouble in beating the Two Thousand winner—who had not recovered from the effects of his previous gallop over the hard ground—he found a most unexpected conqueror in Cipolata, a filly in Lord Rosebery's luckless team. If the form is right, Cipolata could not well have missed the Oaks, for which it was not even thought worth while to start her; but, to our fancy, Discord was much above himself, while Petronel, for the reason we have mentioned, must be left out of any calculation. Elizabeth beat four smart animals in another Biennial over the T.Y.C., and the style in which she conceded 9 lb. and sex allowance to Valentino stamps her as a flyer over short courses, though the result of the Payne Stakes, in which she sustained her only defeat up to the present, seems to show that she does not care to gallop more than a mile. When Sir Charles defeated Angelina on the first day, a great many people—and especially those who lost their money—said that Fordham threw away the race by taking matters too easily on the filly. Disinterested observers, as a rule, saw nothing of the kind, and, moreover, reflected that Fordham is about the last jockey likely to be caught napping; still, it was very interesting to see the pair join issue again in the New Stakes. On this occasion John Osborne had the mount on Angelina, as Fordham was wanted for Tristan; and, after a pretty finish, the Tuesday's form was exactly confirmed, as Sir Charles beat Tristan by three quarters of a length, Angelina finishing a head behind the French representative. Among the unplaced lot were Iroquois, who ran fairly well; and a very nice daughter of Macaroni and Sunshine, who will be much benefited by time. There was a general feeling of satisfaction when Isonomy's number went up for the Cup, as there had been a well-supported rumour during the morning that he would be reserved for the Rous Memorial. He was only opposed by Chippendale and Zut, and the field was, therefore, the smallest that has run since Blue Gown beat Speculum and King Alfred in 1868. Though the adherents of Chippendale professed to be very sanguine, still 9 to 4 was laid on the champion, while any price might be obtained against Zut. There being little doubt that Isonomy had the speed of both his opponents, John Osborne had to send Chippendale along directly the flag fell, and as they passed the stand the first time he led by rather more than half a dozen lengths. From this point until they entered the straight Isonomy gradually closed up the gap, and, having both the others in trouble at the distance, won very easily by a length. It is utterly useless to praise a horse who is universally acknowledged to be the best the world has yet seen, and we need only mention that the surprise of the race was the bold front shown by Zut, whom no one could have believed to be within a couple of lengths of Chippendale. It is generally reported that Isonomy will not be seen in public again until he attempts the unprecedented feat of winning the Ascot Cup for the third time. Valentino appeared for the second time during the day in the All-Aged Stakes, and confirmed the excellence of Elizabeth by cantering away from Hackthorpe and Japonica; and then Rayon d'Or had a mere exercise gallop for the rich Rous Memorial. An unusually large number of people waited for the last race—the St. James's Palace Stakes—in order to get a peep at Bend Or. The Derby winner looked uncommonly well, too well in fact, as it was clear that he had done little or no work since his gallant race at Epsom. His head victory will be a rare bone of contention right up to the St. Leger day. Our own impression is that Fernandez thoroughly extended him, but Fordham's "short heads" are terribly delusive, so it is quite possible that he had plenty in hand.

The last day was perhaps the pleasantest of the meeting, and the card was a wonderfully strong one. Muncester scored his maiden victory in a Triennial, in which, in receipt of 7 lb., he beat Zenot by a head. He was wonderfully well ridden by Templeman, a nephew of the famous jockey of that name, who certainly ought to have plenty of riding in future. The Wokingham Stakes was a second edition of the Hunt Cup. An increase of 18 lb. quite prevented Strathern (7 st. 8 lb.) from scoring the double victory; Falmouth (7 st. 9 lb.) ran badly, and though Discount (6 st. 7 lb.), who was very heavily backed, made a great bid for success, old Warrior (8 st. 9 lb.) was too fast for all the others at the finish, and has proved a rare bargain to Captain Machell. In the absence of Isonomy and Chippendale, the Alexandra Plate seemed pretty well at the mercy of Thurio, and, when he had settled Westbourne and Inval, he appeared to be winning in a canter. Opposite the Stand, however, the despised Ruperra came with a rare rush, and, in an instant, Rossiter had to ride the favourite desperately. We never saw a horse answer to the whip more generously; at each stroke he fairly shot out, just as a boat answers to the oar, and he managed to pass the post first by a head. Ruperra's fiasco in the Hunt Cup and his fine performance in this race are utterly contradictory; and Westbourne sadly disappointed his supporters, as his ears were laid back, even in the preliminary canter, and we fear that he is a thorough rogue. The finish between Exeter and Rayon d'Or in the Hardwicke Stakes was the most obstinately contested that we have ever witnessed. Just below the distance the Frenchman appeared to have the race in hand, but Exeter came again, and a tremendous fight began. Rayon d'Or has never yet shown to the greatest advantage up a hill, and is too long in the back ever to climb one really well, and half-way up that last "dreadful steep" he began to dwell perceptibly in his stride. Still he struggled on with unflinching gameness, but Exeter, who was also well beaten, was just equal to the occasion, and gained the verdict by a head. We think, however, that the honours of the race fairly belong to Rayon d'Or, as he was carrying over racing weight, was conceding 10 lb. to Exeter, and Goater had the misfortune to get one of his feet out of the stirrup, owing to a slight collision with The Abbot. A splendid meeting wound up with the All-Aged Stakes, in which Charibert amply confirmed his brilliant Epsom form.

The series of disasters experienced by backers had a very depressing effect on the sale of the Cobham yearlings on Saturday last, and all Mr. Tattersall's eloquence could only produce an average of 176 gs. Not one of the twenty-four lots reached four figures, the highest priced one being a beautiful colt by Mortemer—Jocosa (700 gs.), while a colt by Blue Gown—Curaçoa (600 gs.) came next. Lady Lovelace's four only averaged 82 gs.; and the Beenharn Stud yearlings went for 168 gs. each. Mr. Coombe's five did a little better, as a filly by Doncaster—Columbia helped the average up to 256 gs.

The Australian Eleven met Yorkshire last week, and an interesting game was left drawn owing to rain; the bowling on each side was too good to admit of large scores. Lancashire beat Kent by 136 runs. The bowling of Watson was very remarkable as he took twelve wickets for forty-nine runs.

At the time of writing none of the important matches of the present week have been concluded, and most of them will have to be abandoned, as the bad weather has sadly interfered with the play.

The New Thames Yacht Club had its annual Channel match last Saturday, from Southend to Harwich. Ten vessels competed, the Vandura winning first prize, of £60, and the Latona the second, of £40. A handicap match was also commenced from the same starting-point to the same goal, seven cruising yachts of the Royal London Yacht Club competing. A protest was entered against the nominal winner, the Fleur de Lys. There was a third match, from Southend to Harwich, by the Alexandra Yacht Club.

Last Tuesday the Royal Harwich Yacht Club had a return-match from Harwich to Southend. Eleven vessels competed. The Miranda won the first prize, the Latona second, and the Cuckoo third.

A new yacht club, which is to be called the "Corinthian," of which Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is the Commodore, was inaugurated at Portsmouth last Saturday afternoon by a procession of over twenty yachts, including cutters, yawls, and schooners.

The King's College School Athletic Sports take place to-day, at the Lillie-bridge Grounds.

The Four-in-Hand Club have obtained permission to muster on an early day on the parade of the Horse Guards.

The annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society was held on Tuesday at 36, Bloomsbury-street. Dr. Stocker presided. The report of the committee states that the results of the society's operations during the year have been most satisfactory. 3697 vols. have been sold and presented. In addition to the ordinary subscriptions, the following donations have been made to the society's fund—viz., £500 from Dr. J. Jackson, of Elk Horn, Oregon, U.S.A., to be invested and the interest to be applied in perpetuity to translating and printing the works of Swedenborg in the foreign and spoken languages of the world. To the general fund, £100 from the Rev. A. Clissold, M.A.; £250 from H. R. Williams, Esq., and £19 19s. from the executors of the late F. Allen, Esq. Numerous applications from clergymen and students for one or two of the representative works of Swedenborg have been received, and in most cases the volumes have been supplied.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN:
Round Europe with the Crowd. By J. Maggs.
BENTLEY:
Allan Dering. By the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh. 2 vols.
CHAPMAN AND HALL:
Curiosities of the Search Room. A Collection of Serious and Whimsical Wills. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors."

CHATTO AND WINDUS:
Pipistrello and Other Stories. By Ouida.
The Complete Works of Bret Harte. Collected and Revised by the Author. Vol. I. Poems and Drama.

MACMILLAN:
English Men of Letters: Alexander Pope. By Leslie Stephen.
Essays on Art and Archaeology. By C. T. Newton.

EPHRAIM, or the Amelioration of the World. Sermons preached at Westminster Abbey, with two Sermons preached in St. Margaret's Church at the Opening of Parliament. By F. W. Farrar.
The Trial and Death of Socrates, being the Euthyphron, Apology, Crito, and Phædo of Plato. Translated into English by F. J. Church.
The Liberty of the Press, Speech, and Public Worship. Being Commentaries on the Liberty of the Subject and the Laws of England. By James Paterson.

"GARDEN" OFFICE:
God's Acre Beautiful, or The Cemeteries of the Future. By W. Robinson.
GRADENY, HAMBURG:
The Songs of Mirza-Schaffy. By Friedrich Bodenstedt. Translated by E. d'Esterre.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN:
An Epitome of Anglican Church History. By Ellen Webber-Larry.

LOW AND CO.:
A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers. By Captain H. E. Colville, Grenadier Guards.
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SAMUEL TINSLEY AND CO.:
Under the Rose. A Frolic Idyl. By Mrs. Herbert Davy.
The Burtons of Dunrope. By M. W. Brew. 3 vols.
The Red Cross. Translated from the German by E. J. Fellows.
Red and Black; or, Must Have Both: A Tale of 1876. By Thomas Edwards-Trevor. Second Edition.
The Fair-haired Alda. A Novel. By Florence Murray (Mrs. Francis Leam). 3 vols.

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NOTICE.—VANITY FAIR.—SEASON NUMBER, 1880.
THE SEASON NUMBER of VANITY FAIR will be published on TUESDAY, JULY 6 NEXT, and will contain a finely finished drawing in the best style of Chromo-Lithography, entitled "THE TREASURY BENCH," in which are introduced Portraits of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Marquis of Hatfield, and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P.

The Season Number will also contain Portraits of Sixteen other eminent Personages; and a Tale entitled "The Great Club Quarrel," together with various articles on fashionable topics. Advertisements for insertion in the Season Number must reach "Vanity Fair" Office not later than Saturday, July 3.
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Column About Food.—It is to be questioned whether of all the many topics that engage men's passions or appeal to men's interests any transcend in importance that which relates to food. It was so when the world was young and gay; it will be so when the world is a good deal greyer and older than it is now. "Our little systems have their day," as Tennyson writes; but the food we eat remains ever the same—the first on men's lips, the nearest and dearest to men's hearts. Indeed, it may be said that as man becomes more civilised he takes more interest in the subject than ever. "Animals feed," says Savarin, "man eats; the man of intellect alone knows how to eat." Equally true is another of Savarin's profound aphorisms. "The fate of nations depends upon how they are fed." On every day the question of prepared food is increasingly important. It did not used to be in the primitive simplicity of the Garden of Eden, where Adam and Eve lived happily on fruit, which was ripe and ready once a week and all the year round. Then cookery was an unknown art. As time passed, it became necessary for the race, it is said, to be able to cook, and the science of cookery was born. The crowning glory of refinement of knowledge and civilisation. A man's happiness mainly depends upon the state of his stomach, and that is a bore, or a curse, as cookery is rightly understood. A man who does not digest his food, whose stomach is out of order, is a source of annoyance to himself and to his family. They who cannot get their daily bread are apt to be dangerous. But modern times, and especially in a country like England, with its ports open to receive its food supplies from every quarter of the world, the great topic of the time is not so much where to procure our food as how to cook it. For many a day the science of life, but even that may be prepared in such a way as to render it difficult of digestion and the cause of many ills. It may safely be affirmed that a great deal of the illness in the metropolis, for instance, is occasioned by the way in which adulterated flour is prepared for household consumption. Infants' mortality may be safely affirmed to have thus received an enormous increase. In Paris, as was to be expected, our lively and clever neighbours, perceiving this to be the case, were not long in profiting by this state of things, and in producing prepared food, which was at once to save the life of the infant and to cure the renewed ailment of the mother. So sensible were our neighbours that they prepared on this point that the French Government instituted an inquiry as to the nature of the food contents. It was discovered that they were very simple preparations; but, nevertheless, the food was not good, and became more popular than ever. So, with much talk, up the hill of London, and our own mechanical man of the name of Ridge specially directed his mind to this way. Originally he had no other idea than that of providing the best sort of food possible for infants on any diet. He was not a man of great fortune, and was given away by the Doctor to his poor friends and neighbours. By degrees the demand became too large for gratuitous distribution. No one can wonder

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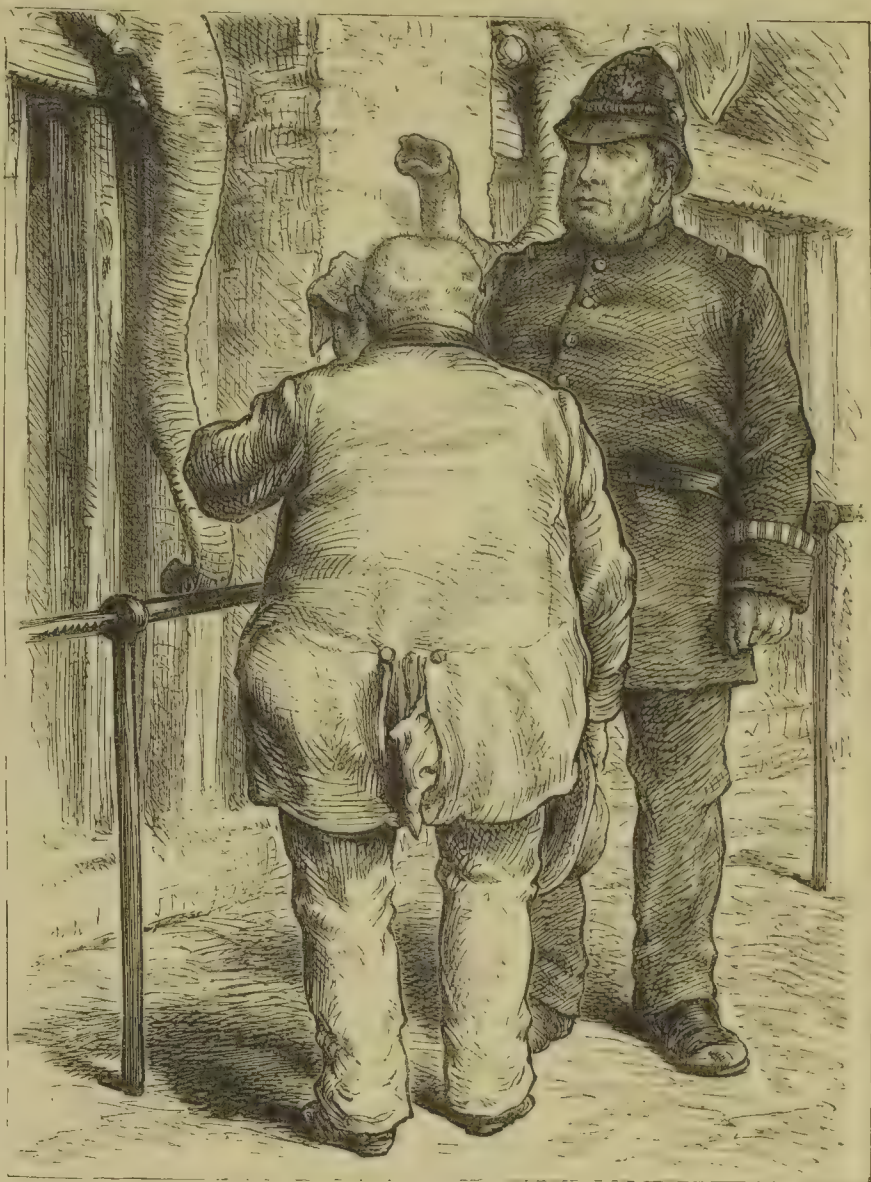
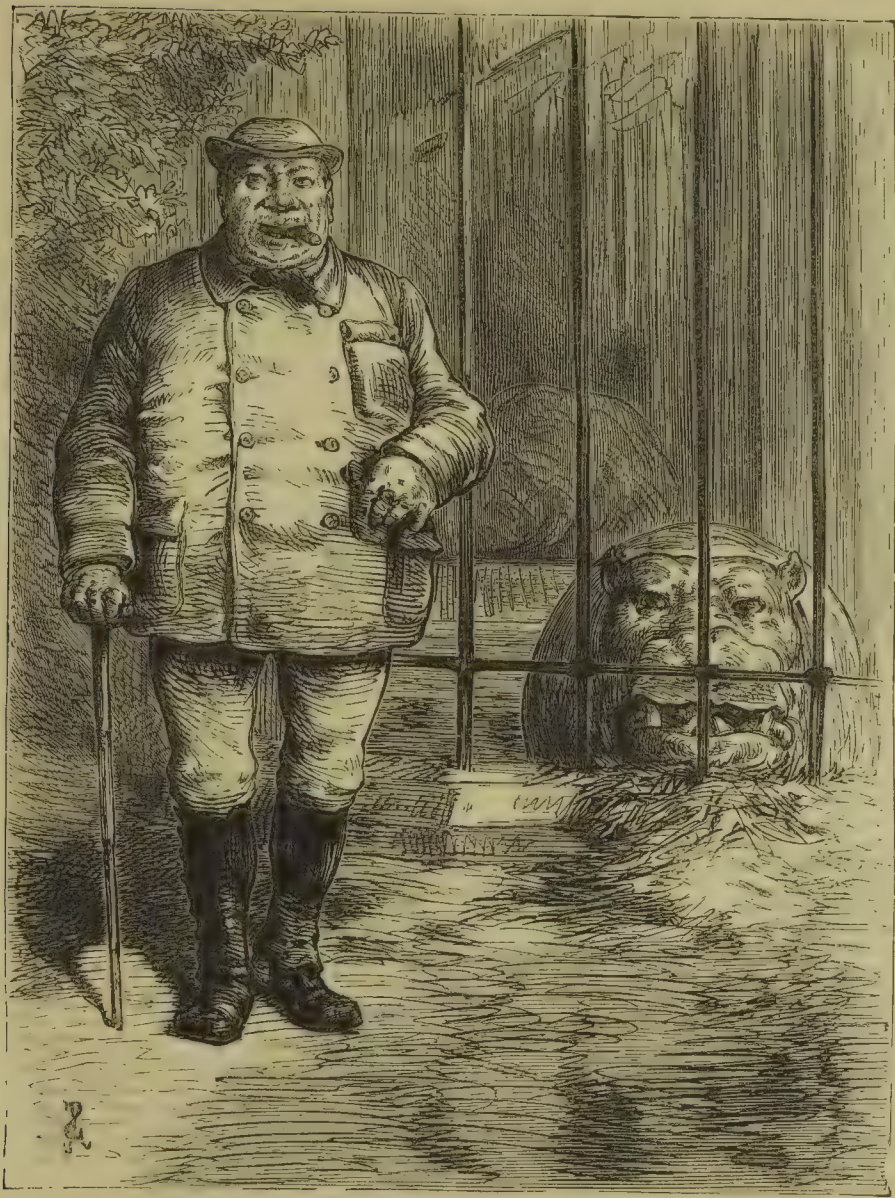
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ODD SKETCHES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



PACHYDERMATOUS OR THICK-SKINNED ANIMALS.



THE CAT FAMILY.



THE MONKEYS.

The Extra Supplement.

"ROMA, 1880."

Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Royal of England, like almost every other member of our Royal family, is known to have been from a very early age an amateur of art, practical as well as theoretical, and on several occasions her talent has been devoted to some benevolent object either in this country or in Germany. As long ago as the Crimean war she gave a water-colour drawing for the benefit of those bereaved by that war, called "The Battle-Field," which realised a large sum by the sale of the chromo-lithographic reproduction. During the Franco-German war of 1870 also she gave four works to the exhibition at the new British Institution, Old Bond-street, for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans of Germans Killed during that War. Three of these were elaborate water-colour drawings, entitled respectively "The Church Door," "St. Elizabeth (Kurfuerstin) Distributing Alms," and "Widowed and Childless." A lottery was formed to dispose of them, and realised a large amount. The fourth, a charming decorative picture, "Little Anglers," painted inside a shell, was bought by the Rajah of Kolapore. Lately her Imperial Highness has become a member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and this, her first contribution to the Society's Exhibition, we have received the Princess's permission to engrave. It represents a little Italian *contadino*, in his well-known picturesque costume, and was painted during the Princess's residence in Rome last winter. The drawing is executed with the vigour and boldness of an accomplished artist.

AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

"The Zoo," by which familiar abbreviation the pleasant gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park are very popularly spoken of in the London world, is now in its summer glory. Monday is the sixpenny working-class family and large school-party day, with its tens of thousands of eager young and old visitors, many of whom have scarcely ever before seen the strange foreign wonders of animated nature. Saturday afternoon, with its attractive musical accompaniment of the Life Guards' band on the lawn, is the day for middle-class parents and children, and governesses in charge of the latter, to enjoy what is an agreeable lounge for the elders, and a quiet little romp for the little ones, after the society bustle of the week. Sunday, when the Fellows make use of their privilege with tickets of free admission, many of these being lent to private friends, is the day for a recognised fashionable promenade, in which the newest patterns of ladies' walking-dresses for the season may be inspected at leisure, and the notable personages in town are more likely to be met with here than in Hyde Park. These are the social ordinances concerning the "Zoo," which have no small effect in drawing large numbers of people to the Regent's Park Gardens on the fine sunny days of June and July. But it must not be supposed that the gratification of an intelligent curiosity with such an extensive display of the various specimens of natural history is neglected by the public at large. Our Sketches are designed, in the spirit of grotesque or comic art, to represent a few of the queerest and most obvious instances of a fanciful resemblance, in some features of corporal configuration, of aspect or gesture, between well-known inhabitants of the dens and cages and the accidental bystanders or spectators. "Pachydermatous," or thick-skinned, as the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, or elephant, no human constitution is allowed to be; there are times when it might be a comfort to have the hide of those burly beasts, impervious to all superficial annoyances of the flesh or the spirit, instead of our painful sensibility and liability to feel all manner of disagreeable attacks. The fat, gross, boorish kind of man, who converts all that he eats and drinks into a thick mass of bodily substance, a wall of stout defence around the vital organs, and buttons an ample covering of broadcloth over his capacious chest, may be congratulated upon a certain degree of immunity from those perils of delicate refinement. Very different is the temper of the feline race, and of those sensitive, vigilant, and circumspect human characters, sometimes developed to extreme perfection in the female sex, whose moods and ways bear a slight apparent resemblance to that interesting animal tribe. The lion is such a lazy, sleepy brute, at least in confinement, that we can hardly know his real disposition; but the habits of the tiger, the leopard, and the puma afford to their attentive beholders a rather instructive study, while their graceful shape and movements are delightful to see. The only fault in the tiger's beauty is the fierce look of the stripes all over his face, which always reminds us of the tattooed visage of a Maori cannibal chief; the tiger's body and limbs are the finest example of symmetry. If we proceed to enter the Monkey House, though only the lemons deserve to be called handsome or pretty, there are many droll mimeries or parodies of the low and vulgar parts of mankind and its unchastened behaviour. It would often be possible for the tutor of rude and ignorant youth to point the moral of a lesson in deportment and manners by the conduct of apes, whom none of us would wish to copy, though we are diverted with their funny imitation of ourselves.

Prizes were on Saturday evening last delivered by Sir Charles Frith to the winners in the Fire Brigade competitions at the Agricultural Hall. Captain Shaw, C.B., was present during the final contests and experiments, and, in a practical address, congratulated the association, under whose auspices the two-days' drill had been so successfully conducted, on the discipline and efficiency of the men assembled from all parts of the kingdom.

Last Saturday the eighteenth annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held in Westminster College Hall, under the presidency of the Dean of Westminster. The annual report stated that twenty-eight new clubs had been affiliated to the union during the past year. The total number of clubs on the register is 932, of which 520 are affiliated, and upwards of 200 clubs recognise the union card of "associate," as entitling the holder to admission to their premises as "hon. member." Lord Mount Temple moved the adoption of the report. Canon Farrar, in seconding the motion, said the union had done much work in the very best direction, and deserved sympathy, because it did not attempt to pauperise or to pamper working men, but put them in the way of helping themselves. The report was unanimously adopted. Resolutions recognising the importance of the objects of the union and recommending the clubs to public support were adopted, after which the council and officers were elected. A vote of thanks to Dean Stanley, on the motion of Mr. T. Hughes, was unanimously passed; after which prizes for athletics were given to various clubs, amongst them the St. Mark's, Shaftesbury, Devonshire, and Jewish Clubs. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson Pratt, the chairman of council, closed the proceedings.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE.

The Royal Academy never showed greater discernment than in electing into its ranks Mr. C. B. Birch—a sculptor who for many years worked in comparative obscurity as first assistant to the late Mr. Foley, but who, with the greater encouragement he will doubtless now receive, will surely prove an honour to our school. The great reserve of hardly suspected power displayed last year in his "Last Call:" man and horse struck down in a cavalry charge, and which we engraved, is still more manifest now in his splendidly spirited group of Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C., represented in one of his repeated charges (the last, we should suppose) from the Embassy gate at Cabul, when, single-handed, the young hero rushed out, with levelled revolver and broken sword, on the Afghan crowd, over one of whom—fallen, but with knife raised to stab—he here strides. The momentary action is caught in a way most masterly, and the expression of courageous disdain in the face (see in particular the action of the superbus muscles of the mouth) is equally fine, yet evidently without any sacrifice of the likeness. Shallow objections may be raised to the realism of the accoutrements, arms, and other details which may have been cast from the things themselves, but this exactitude is valuable in such a work as contributing to the vivid veracity of the whole representation. Certainly this is the most energetic, thorough, and worthiest monument to gallantry we have ever seen at the Academy, and replicas of the group should be placed wherever soldiers most do congregate. A bust-portrait of a little girl (1543) shows that Mr. Birch is equally happy where sweetness and refinement are called for. There is, besides, his admirable statuette, "Retaliation" (1557), which we have already noticed. By T. Brock, who also had the advantage of working as an assistant to Mr. Foley, there is a very vigorous group of a mounted Indian attacked by a serpent. The man is well modelled, but the horse is not so good as that of Mr. Birch last year, with which it seems to invite comparison. The model, by the same sculptor, of the statue of Robert Raikes (1547), for the Thames Embankment, too closely resembles Foley's "Goldsmith;" and surely there is some want of artistic treatment, if not exaggeration, in the bust of General Bailleu (1581).

But few works of ideal aim are to be found at Burlington House, as might be expected from the little demand for sculpture of high character in this country. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's "Artemis" (1566) is an able, animated, and original work, though not without a little license in the composition and type. However, the effect is very striking of the lines formed when viewed in front. There is much promise in G. A. Lawson's "Daphnis" (1562), H. Montford's "Iphigenia" (1564), T. S. Lee's expressive group of "The Death of Abel" (1532), F. M. Handley's "Giotto" (1577), and S. Kitson's "David" (1588). Lord Ronald Gower's sketch-model, "Hamlet" (1572), is intended, we believe, to form part of a large Shakespeare monument. The low aims of modern Italian sculpture, and its tricky attention to trivialities of costume, though accompanied by great technical skill, are shown in P. Calvi's "Ariadne" (1573), so modern in sentiment, yet exquisitely wrought; and in his "Uncle Tom" (1620), the face bronze, the shirt marble; in "A Dull Page" (1586), by L. Pagani; in "The Minstrel" (1568), by G. Fabruecci; and, but in a less degree, in "The Orphans" (1626), by R. Pareda. For realistic imagination and intensity of expression there is nothing so remarkable as the terra-cotta composition of many figures, "Going to Calvary" (1517), by G. Tinworth, who, from employing his spare time as a wheelwright in Mr. Sparkes's School of Art in Lambeth, has become the leading designer at Doulton's Pottery. Only the "Ages of Faith" and the early masters of Nuremberg and Italy have given to the world work with which this can be compared for vivid conception of a sacred incident as it might have occurred, according to analogies that may be found in, or might be suggested by, every-day life.

The most important portrait works are Mr. Stephens's life-like bronze statue of the Earl of Devon, for Exeter; the marble seated statue of the late Chief Justice Whiteside, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, by A. Bruce Joy, and Mr. Boehm's huge model in the Lecture-Room for a bronze equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, for Calcutta. Both man and horse of this last are full of palpable disproportions; the position of the horse on an inclined plane is most awkward; and the statue promises to be a very sorry companion to the fine works by Foley and others already on the esplanade of the Imperial city. The model of a marble statue of Lord Russell for the Houses of Parliament is scarcely more promising. For a more faithful likeness of the head of the deceased statesman we must look to Mr. Adams Acton's bust (1639). Mr. Boehm is more at home in the *chic* of terra-cotta: see his busts of Mr. Burton, of the National Gallery (1636), and of Mr. Ruskin, by the side of it, though in the latter there is something like a sinister sneer which we have not observed in other portraits or photographs. The marble busts are headed by Mr. Woolner's at once noble and refined Hon. H. D. Ryder (1579), in which the artist has (more than in No. 1535) at length mastered the more generalised typical style at which he has been aiming since he modified the literalism of his early works. Mr. Armstead's busts are well carved and animated—thanks in part to the marks of the chisel not having been smoothed away by sand-paper; but we cannot regard his conventional decorative panel, "The Courage of David" (1549), for the Guards' chapel, as an agreeable adaptation of bas-relief. There are other noteworthy busts by A. Salomon, R. C. Belt, T. M. Griffith, E. Onslow Ford, Count Gleichen—Princess Louise (1625), regarding which no concession need be made to the sculptor's rank; W. Brodie—not, however, free from exaggeration; Hamo Thornycroft, T. Ert Harrison—No. 1604, a bronze unnamed portrait in which the excellent rendering of a somewhat peculiar individuality seems to afford much promise; and G. Simonds. To these we should add the terra-cottas of T. N. McLean—No. 1633, a beautiful bust, Adams Acton, and Henrietta Montalba; the clever animal pieces by Alice M. Chaplin and W. H. Trood, and a pretty little statuette of a child pulling off its stocking, by Katinka Kondrup.

We have already engraved the most important architectural work illustrated at Burlington House—i.e., Truro Cathedral, by Mr. Pearson, of which there are a view, longitudinal section, and several elevations, and for which the architect richly deserved the gold medal of the Institute, that he has just received. "Westgate House, Sydenham" (1120), by the same, a red brick mansion, with recessed entrances appropriate to this "south front," shows a most picturesque employment of French Renaissance highly effective in light and shade and sky-line; and perhaps even better is the north front (1130), because more harmonious in grouping. Other of the principal architectural drawings we must be content to name with an occasional comment, to wit:—"Design for Chapel" (1092 and 1095), by Goldie and Child, well proportioned and well lighted; No. 1103, by R. W. Edis, admirably adapted to seaside requirements; "Interior

of the Church of St. Michael (1110), for Camden Town, by G. F. Bodley and T. Garner; see also No. 1142, by the same; "Interior of Guards' Chapel (1134), by Mr. Street—stately and imposing, but we think the exotic Romanesque character a mistake; "Interior of St. James's Church, Paddington" (1162), the same architect here provides a slightly church, adapted to modern ceremonial, and is far more at home than in his more ambitious works; Design for an Elizabethan Mansion (1146), by Mr. J. D. Sedding; "School Residence" (1140), by G. Sherrin—picturesquely disposed, without excessive license; "City of London Schools to be built on the Thames Embankment" (1147), by T. E. Knightly; "Sion College Library, as Proposed to be Rebuilt on the Thames Embankment" (1152), by A. W. Blomfield—good, but not without some trace of that craving for trivial variations and discordant surfaces which reduces many designs here to an inartistic jumble; we like better No. 1189 by this architect; "Church of St. Mary, Woolwich: North-West View" (1164), by J. Brooks—nobly dignified yet elegant, and still better is the "Interior View" of the same (1219); A Design for a Baptistery" (1166), by F. T. Baggallay—a skilful late Gothic *tour de force* of very rich character; two designs for the decoration of the Arab hall in Sir Frederick Leighton's house (1176 and 1180) by G. Aitchison—this hall is not properly described, for, besides pure Cairene, there are Persian elements, to say nothing of Composite capitals to two of the columns, and an Arabesque Renaissance in motive; Mr. Aitchison is seen to far greater advantage in the very chaste decoration in black and yellow of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's drawing-room (1179); "A Library at Kensington" (1178), by W. Burges—a room in the architect's own house, seems a burlesque of early feudal Gothic: see the absurdly cumbersome and incommensurable castellated mantelpiece; "Design for Proposed Townhall, Over Darwen" (1202), Solomons and Wornum. There are several examples of the "Queen Anne," or quasi Queen Anne, style, such as Nos. 1126 (by Mr. Norman Shaw, and, perhaps, the best), 1151, 1217, and others. But the interest of this style is soon exhausted. We confess we tire of those barn-like structures, with their top-heavy stories and excrescences, their low-browed rooms and shops so unsuitable for this sunless clime, and their heavy, debased ornament.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.

In the present collection at the Dudley Gallery etching is largely represented, but there are fewer drawings for the wood engraver; and in *bona-fide* studies for pictures and high-class work with the point generally there is, we think, a falling off. If these exhibitions were designed to encourage figure draughtsmanship and the severer modes of design they are certainly not attaining that object.

J. W. Waterhouse's large and effective drawing at the head of the room, presents a glimpse of part of an ancient audience at "A Greek Play." We shall give an engraving of this drawing. Among the very few figure-drawings of some pretension as regards style those in the most prominent places are not what should be exacted. For instance, in two chalk studies of female figures for a picture of Dancing (83 and 109) by W. E. G. Britten, though there is a genuine sentiment of grace in the movements, the immaturity of the draughtsmanship and the disproportions—as, for example, the foreshortening of the extended arm of the first figure—are painfully obvious. Nor can we commend even the two decorative female figures illustrative of "Hearing" (341) and "Feeling" (350), by Mr. Stacey Marks; in truth, we have seen nothing so feeble—especially as the last named—from the artist. Without liking altogether the *chic* of the execution, we cannot but feel that in several figure-studies in pen-and-ink and Indian ink by the Spanish painter, José Jimenez y Aranda, greater command of the human form and a more thorough "understanding" of drapery are displayed than by any of our own artists. Other figure-subjects of more or less merit are contributed by G. P. Jacobson-Hood, W. Cave Thomas, Edgar Hanley, Hugh Carter, J. M. Rooke, Walter Duncan—"A Bacchic Dance" (202), a very spirited sketch in charcoal; Sidney Starr, H. G. Glindoni, G. Montbard—"Wolf-Shooting in Burgundy" (212); Sydney P. Hall, Frank Dadd—"Waiting" (558), a most intelligently conceived and highly expressive duelling subject on the seashore; "A Zulu" (581), in pen-and-ink, by Carl Haag; and Beatrice Meyer—"Three Pen-and-Ink Drawings" (602). We may also include with these some of Mr. Du Maurier's charming well-known designs for *Punch*, and the illustrations of fairy tales by Walter Crane. M. Lhernitte is unrivalled in his mastery of the seductive material of charcoal—rightly used for the attainment of effect rather than to yield exact form or modelling. He is seen to unusual advantage in his luminous study of a village butcher's shop with two figures (82), and his "Chœur de Notre Dame de Paris" (345).

The landscapists send several studies of mark, notably the panoramic view, in charcoal, of "Southwold, Suffolk" (102), by J. Aumonier; Mr. J. O'Connor's view of the Thames from Waterloo Bridge at sunrise (222), a study for or transcript from his Academy picture; "Palm and Yuccas" (23), in pen and ink, by A. Parsons; "A Runaway"—i.e., a calf—(73), by F. E. Cox; "The Head of the Burn" (161), by A. Powell; "Underwood" (199), by G. Montbard; "Dinner Time" (233), by J. H. Dearn; "Hôtel de Ville, Brussels" (256), in pen and ink, by H. C. Brandline; "A Dead City" (385), reminiscent of Nuremberg, in pen and ink, by H. W. Brewer; and "On the Cornish Coast" (187), by W. T. Richards. But in these even more than in the figure-subjects it is too often evident that the works are produced not for self-improvement, not as guides to the artist for his scheme of effect, but tricked up and finished merely to sell—to meet a demand of questionable advantage to the artist created by this exhibition.

The greatly increased popularity of etching is more obvious than ever here; but the inevitable limitations of the process as regards graduation and modelling are in vain sought to be concealed by new artifices of "surface printing" and resources borrowed from mezzotint and mixed engraving. Mr. Herkomer's "Grandfather's Pet" and some other works of this class we have already noticed. The remaining etchings are far too numerous for us to attempt detailed criticism. The utmost we can do is to note the more remarkable, adding an occasional comment, and for this purpose it will be more convenient to take the order of the catalogue, as follows:—"Portrait of Carlyle" (15), by Leon Richeton—not very happy as a likeness; "The Hammock" (21), and others, by J. Tissot; "Head of a Horse" (36), the first of several admirable studies of animals by Heywood Hardy; No. 41—five etchings by F. Buhot, which, with others by the same artist, display a strange lurid fancy, in strong contrast to the repose of his etching after Corot (147); "Harlech, North Wales" (57)—"drawn, etched, engraved, and printed," as the plate tells us, by F. Seymour Hudson, and in which this clever amateur uses mezzotint with effect to produce impressive masses of shadow and a sunset sky; "Our First Tiff" (71), etched after the picture by R. Macbeth; "Portrait of Me. la Ctesse V.," after Carolus Duran (101), by R. de los Rios—a

rather superficial rendering; No. 120, after Israels and Roclofs, by L. Lowenstein—very much overwrought; "Highland Cattle," after MacWhirter (139), the first of several excellent etchings by C. O. Murray; "Near Mestre" (175), one of several good etchings by J. H. Bradley; "The Coast of Normandy" (210) by C. N. Storm Van s'Gravesande; "Moonlight, Whiffy" (218), by D. Law—deserves a better place; "L'Été de la Saint Martin" (239), by M. Pagliano; "On the Neva" (653), by J. Savile Lumley; No. 267, by H. Guerard—on zinc, we believe; No. 268, after Orchardson, by L. J. Steele; "The Quiet Hour" (287), by E. H. Haig—another of this artist's elaborate "upright" compositions of mediæval architecture; No. 295, thirteen etchings of varied power by Maxime Lalanne; "Old Battersea Bridge" (314), by Whistler—perfect in its way; No. 344, after Van Marcke, by L. Le Couteux; "Retour de la Pêche à Cancale" (363)—a beautiful plate by A. P. Martial; a pathetic composition of a Blind Bavarian Shepherd with a sweet girl standing over him (379), by H. Herkomer; "Le Retour du Bal," after Gervex (475), by Th. Chauvel; "Prince William of Orange," after Rembrandt (416), by C. P. Slocombe; Portrait of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, after Richmond (601)—one of the best of several portraits by Anna Lee Merritt; "The Blessing," after W. Hunt (604)—an admirable reproduction, by C. Woltner; and others by A. Evershed, A. P. Martial, A. Appian, L. Mouzies, C. Beauverie, T. Brissot, J. Veyrassat, A. Rajon, and J. C. Dollman.

There are also some noteworthy drawings for the wood engravers and wood engravings by Adrien Marie and others; but our space is exhausted.

A portrait of M. Renan, by Mr. Long, painted from sittings given by the French philosopher on his recent visit to this country to deliver the Hibbert lectures, is on view at Mr. Arthur Lucas's, 37, Duke-street, Piccadilly.

A loan exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings by Frederick Tayler is open at Messrs. Vokins's spacious new gallery in Great Portland-street. So many works by this accomplished painter have probably never been seen together before. Among them are several old friends, such as "The Return from Deer-Stalking," painted at Cluny Castle; "The Keeper's Daughter;" "Crossing the Tay," containing a portrait of the late Duke of Athol; "Return from Plough," the landscape painted by George Barrett; the lovely drawing called "The Ptarmigan Hills," and the large "Festival of the Popinjay," described in "Old Mortality." Lovers of water-colour painting can have no greater treat than a visit to this bright and sparkling exhibition, which contains no less than ninety-six drawings.

ALBANIAN SKETCHES.

SETTLING A FRONTIER QUESTION.

In solemn Congress assembled the representatives of the Great Powers met, barely two years ago, in the Prussian capital and poured their diplomatic oil upon the troubled waters. Influenced by the soothing unction which fell upon the ruffled bosom of the "disturbing elements," the tempest sank for a season tranquilly to rest; a peaceful radiance stole over the lurid horizon, and—lo! again the clouds began to lower ominously in the East. Again the mutterings of coming strife were heard echoing along the border-lands of Islam, gathering continually in sound, until now the full storm of war threatens the northern frontier of Albania and hovers over the grey peaks of Montenegro. Once more the kilted Arnaut and the white-coated Slav are at each other's throats, fighting like eagles for supremacy in the rocks. With eyes flashing out the enmity of centuries, and bared yataghans still stained with rival blood, they wrestle as of old upon their towering frontier hills, locked, like mountain cats, in that deadly grip which neither will relax, though the fury of their struggle threatens to destroy them both.

Settling a frontier question on the warlike borders of Albania is a much more perilous occupation than throwing sops of land to Cerberus from the distance of Berlin. Beyond doubt the Porte appreciated the distinction full well when it permitted Europe to compensate victorious Montenegro with the Arnaut district of Gusinje. How the Janus-faced Turk must have grinned under that impenetrable mask of his as he pictured to himself the carnage which was to come of the gift! For who knew better than he the ferocity of the Albanian's affection for his native rocks? Has he not experienced for centuries the courageous and independent spirit of those wild mountain tribes whom he now governs only in name, and whom the great Mahomet could never subjugate, or Soliman or Selim fairly conquer? By the token of many an ancient scar, the Turk remembers that to the Albanians the land of Iskander is sacred soil, and that not a rock upon their highlands or an acre in their valleys will the patriotic Skipetars surrender whilst they have a yataghan to their hand or a *lentin* on their shoulder. Blithely, therefore, did the Porte offer a portion of the north Albanian frontier to its old enemies in the Black Mountain, foreseeing too surely how the Christian Ghegs of the hills and the Mohammedans of the plains, the warlike Miridites and the other fighting tribes, would all rise as one man to resist the occupation.

From the germs of this characteristic policy on the part of the Porte has sprung what we call to-day the Albanian Question. For the better comprehension of the difficulties which surround the unravelling of this last tangle in the Eastern Gordian knot it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar constitution of the country. Roughly, the inhabitants of Albania may be divided into three religious factions of about equal strength. The lowlanders are mostly Mohammedans, who inhabit the larger towns of Central and Northern Albania; the Tosks of the South are principally Christians of the Greek Church; whilst the mountaineers, or Ghegs, of the north are almost all Roman Catholics. As may be readily imagined, the *entente cordiale* is conspicuous by its absence from these tripartite sects. Indeed, they are seldom in accord, except, perhaps, in their unanimous hatred of the Porte and everything that emanates from Constantinople. But the foremost faction to resist the Ottoman yoke in Albania have invariably been the followers of the Prophet, and, true to their traditions, the Mussulmans in the towns of Ipek, Jakova, and Priserend, rose in revolt as soon as the Berlin decrees were published—for the forfeited districts of Gusinje and Plava were populated almost entirely by their co-religionists. Promptly the Albanian League was formed for the purpose of guarding the country and resisting the Montenegrin occupation, and until very recently it was composed entirely of the Faithful. From the date of the creation of this patriotic association, anarchy and fanaticism ran rampant in Priserend. The European Consuls were imprisoned in their Consulates, and the Russian representative was shot at through his own doors. Under pressure, the Turks made a faint-hearted show of quelling the insurrection which they had indirectly sanctioned by the withdrawal of the troops from the very districts in which their presence was most needed, and in which they had covenanted to preserve order. True to their diplomatic duplicity, they sent the most unfitting person they could command for such a

purpose—the Prussian renegade, Mehemet Ali—to temporise with the rebels. "Then did their very beards curl with ire," and the murder of the unfortunate Envoy at Ipek on Sept. 6, 1878, was the Albanian League's first signal of defiance to the Porte. Led by the instigator of this foul murder, Ali Pasha, the Mohammedans flocked to Gusinje; and, under the direction of this man, who is now what Byron pictured his celebrated namesake of the commencement of the century—

Albania's chief, whose dread command
Is lawless law; for with a bloody hand
He sways a nation turbulent and bold,

they have succeeded in holding at bay for the last nine months the Montenegrin Captain Marko Milano and his 8000 men.

During the last month events have marched apace in Albania. In vain have foreign Ambassadors and Delimitation Commissioners sought to settle the unrest on the Northern border by giving an equivalent of ground at Tusi, near the head of the Lake of Scutari, in exchange for Gusinje. But the peaceable solution to the Albanian question seems as distant as ever, for Tusilics within the territory of the Roman Catholic tribes of Albania; and promptly have the highland Christians, aided by their neighbours of the Miridite mountains, risen *en masse* to guard the place. Thus, between Mohammedan fanaticism and Christian ferocity, the quiet transfer of territory to Montenegro is impossible.

Brief, indeed, have been the halcyon days of fighting Tzernagora. Mr. Gladstone has said that "it is impossible to relate the fortunes of this heroic people without begetting in the mind of the reader a restless suspicion of exaggeration and fable," and truly the chronicles of Montenegro teem with romance of war. For five hundred years—from Kosovo's fatal field to the victory of Grahovo—the highlanders of the Black Mountain have held aloft the banner of Slavo-Serb liberty. Through long ages of Turkish despotism they have stood constantly to their arms, guarding the independence of their little citadel of rock. And now that the integrity of their Lilliputian Principality is assured, still must they fight once more to occupy that territory which their bravery secured for them, and which the Powers of Europe guaranteed should be peaceably surrendered.

BLOOD-FEUDS.

The northern Albanians, like most mountain races, are possessed of many conspicuous virtues and vices. To their friends and to strangers they are invariably generous and sincere; but to their enemies they are treacherous and relentless in the extreme. Like the old Highland Scotch, with whom they have several characteristics in common, the Albanians are essentially a clannish people, distinguished by all the clansman's love of land, liberty, and tribe, and all his hot-headed hate for the rival sept who "lift" his cattle or molest his kinsman. Unlike our Highlanders, however, the Skipetars seldom combine to avenge a wrong or fight in masses, clan against clan, after the manner in which the Macgregors and the Colquhouns, for instance, settled, in bygone times, their memorable feud in the valley of Glenfruin. Nor is it their habit by open challenge and single combat to put their quarrels to the arbitrament of equitable battle, as was the honoured custom of our ancestors. Both the Arnaut mountaineers and the Mohammedan lowlanders have a more certain way of ridding themselves of an enemy by the laws of the blood-feud or *vendetta*—a cowardly code, permitting the most dastardly assassination and encouraging retaliation in the same stealthy manner. It is an ugly blemish on an otherwise brave and trustworthy people, this hereditary creed of vengeance, which teaches them the Mosaic doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and stimulates them to track their foes with the unswerving ferocity of the bloodhound—to wait patiently, month by month, and even year by year, until design or accident places the victim within the grasp of the avenger; but it is common to both Christian and Mussulman in Albania. And yet, were it possible to say a word in extenuation of this barbarous custom of blood-feuds, one might point out that the utter lawlessness and absence of efficient law in the country necessitates the adoption by the people of exemplary measures for the protection of life and property. Theoretically, the province of Albania is under the administration of the Porte, but practically the population rule themselves; for there is neither law nor order in the land. The rebellious gendarmerie and unpaid soldiery of the Sultan can never be depended upon to carry out the decrees of the Government, whilst the officials are too much employed in calculating the exact proportion of the taxes which they can appropriate to their private uses without detection either to listen to the grievances of the people or to have the welfare of the country much at heart. Left entirely to their own protection, the mountain tribes and lowland families have banded themselves into a number of distinct little republics, each with a *Crui* or chief as political dictator at its head, and with every member of its kith and kin bound by blood-feud law to uphold the common weal, and to avenge all predatory incursions, insults, or outrages of their enemies to the death.

Neither in Corsica nor the Basque provinces can the *vendetta* have ever raged with more insatiable fierceness than it does in Albania at the present day. Scarcely a week elapses in Scutari and its environs without the sacrifice of a victim to its bloody principles. The whole country is armed against it. There is not an Arnaut on the mountains nor a Mussulman on the plains who will venture a yard from his home without his loaded pistols and yataghan handy in his belt. There is not a highlander on the hills, nor a ploughman in the fields, nor a goatherd on the rocks, who does not carry besides these weapons a Peabody-Martini rifle on his shoulder—formerly the property of the Turkish Government, but taken from the soldiers by the Arnauts, who lay in ambush and ease them of their coveted breechloaders. These are the precautions against the blood-feud wars, in which both peasantry and townsmen are alike engaged. An Albanian *vendetta* generally springs from the most trivial causes; and, by the gradually increasing system of retaliation involved in the principle on which these feuds are conducted, the final settlement of the quarrel is out of all justice with the original offence. In illustration of which the following facts concerning a blood-feud which lasted for a considerable time and was only settled just before my arrival in Scutari will be sufficient. A man owned a hog which strayed into a neighbour's field and did some damage by rooting at the green maize growing there. The proprietor of the ground, being of a somewhat hasty temperament, shot the pig. The owner of the slaughtered pig took his revenge on the proprietor of the maize-field by shooting one of his cows, and then betook himself to the mountains to be out of the reach of his foe. The owner of the cow, however, was not to be balked, so he caught the uncle of the man whose pig he had killed unawares and put a bullet into him as the next of kin, and then took flight to the highlands. The wounded uncle had just time to bequeath the *vendetta* to his cousin before he expired, and so briskly was the little war carried on, not only by him on whom the legacy had devolved but the relatives of the quondam pig-proprietor as well, that no less than twelve men were killed and wounded before the feud was settled by a truce. It will be seen from

this that it is by no means necessary that the actual offenders should be dealt with. By the Albanian code it is sufficient that a man belongs to the same family or tribe to make a *vendetta* good. From a more serious origin, however, sprang the blood-feud between some Scutarine Mussulmans and the Arnauts from the district of Clementi. Nikleka, chief of the Clementi tribe, was called in the public bazaar, by a fanatical follower of the Prophet with whom he had had some high words, "a Christian dog," and in a fury the mountaineer drew his yataghan and beheaded his enemy before the astonished friends of the Mussulman could come to his assistance. A general fight ensued between the mountaineers and townsmen—by no means an uncommon occurrence in an Albanian bazaar—in which much execution was done on both sides, but in which the Clementi men were held to have gained an advantage. Of course, innumerable feuds sprang out of this *mêlée*, and an incident in one of them forms the subject of Mr. Woodville's illustration. A Mohammedan townsman had decoyed a mountaineer away to a lonely little Khan at Koplik, under the pretext of meeting his son. On reaching the Khan the unsuspecting Arnaut was shot by his companion as he was in the act of leading his pack-horse into the stable. The murdered man's son had many a month to wait before he met his foe, so strictly did the murderer keep in hiding, but at last he came upon him, stealing into the town at dusk—and then * * * * The pencil tells of the Retribution which followed on their meeting, too vividly for my pen to aid it.

ATHOL MATHEW.

With reference to the first subject of our Special Correspondent's letters this week, "Settling the Frontier Question," and the View of Tusi, which forms one of our illustrations, the following recent intelligence is given in a telegraphic despatch from Scutari, dated last Thursday night, by the *Standard* correspondent:—"The conference of the members of the Albanian League, which I informed you was being held at Tusi, is just over. As regards the general result, the counsels of the Moderate party prevailed. Once more, however, Catholics and Mussulmans alike swore to defend the integrity of Albania with the sword, at whatever cost. There are no fewer than 8000 men in the camp at Tusi—that is, one out of six of the population. This number is considered fully sufficient to resist and repel any aggressive movements on the part of the Montenegrins. As regards the special regulations adopted to keep up this Albanian force, I learn that after a fortnight's service each man is relieved by another member of his family. The Tusi Camp may therefore be regarded as permanent until Albania ceases to be threatened. The forces with Ali Pasha at Gusinje also remain under arms, and have of late been considerably strengthened. To describe the general situation of affairs here in a word, I may say that the Albanians are very united. For the past two days our English Consul has been in Cetinje, his object being to endeavour to pacify the Montenegrins."

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Yesterday week a dinner was given, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, which is situated at 32, Soho-square. The Earl of Glasgow presided. His Lordship made an earnest appeal on behalf of the funds, and subscriptions to the amount of £133 were announced.

Mr. Beresford-Hope presided last Saturday at the seventy-first anniversary dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and among the speakers was also Sir P. Leighton, President of the Royal Academy. The announcement was made by Mr. Young, the secretary, that legacies had been received from the late Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., of £1000; and the late Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., £500; and donations of 100 guineas from her Majesty; from the Goldsmiths' Company, £50; and a number of other donations of 10 guineas each; the total receipts, including those of the evening, amounting to nearly £2100.

The Earl of Glasgow presided on Monday night at the dinner of the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, and said there were 113 in-patients last year, and 8077 persons had received medical treatment for a disease which was greatly on the increase. A subscription of £133 was announced.

The annual court of the guardians of the Female Orphan Asylum (which was established in 1758 for the training up of female orphans as domestic servants and apprenticing them at a proper age into respectable private families) was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the committee of management and electing ten children into the institution from a list of nineteen candidates; Mr. C. E. Dermor presided. From the report for the past year, which was read by the secretary, it appeared that in the course of the year nineteen girls had been apprenticed, and that there are (including the ten elected that day) 172 children in the asylum. The health of the children in general continues good. The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to £3957, and the ordinary expenditure to £5132.

About five hundred factory girls and others from the east end of London, connected with the Girls' Friendly Society, joined on Monday in an excursion to Petersham Park, at the invitation of Lord and Lady Brabazon. The weather, unfortunately, became wet in the afternoon, and the success of the trip was otherwise deranged by the steamer conveying the girls being unable, from the shallowness of the water in the river, to get nearer to its destination than Kew. Before the rain began various outdoor pastimes were indulged in, and at four o'clock the excursionists assembled in the tent to take tea. The Bishop of Bedford, the Rev. G. Pownall, and others afterwards gave addresses conveying, in a few kindly utterances, the desire of the promoters of the gathering, by its means, to unite the girls in a bond of good-fellowship. Amongst the patrons of the society present were the Duchess of Leeds, the Countess of Shrewsbury, and Lady Helen Stewart. The aim of the society, which now has over 36,000 members and associates, is to provide every working girl in England with a lady friend to whom she may apply for that assistance or advice which unprotected girls so often sorely need.

A military tournament, the profits from which are to be given in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum, is announced for Monday next, the 21st, and five succeeding days, at the Agricultural Hall.

Early in July next the Princess of Wales will lay the foundation-stone of the new building for the Chelsea Hospital for Women in Fulham-road. The Prince will accompany her Royal Highness. A special feature of the ceremonial will be the presentation of purses, containing five guineas or upwards, to the Princess, by ladies and children, who will occupy specially reserved places in front of the foundation-stone, upon which the purses will be laid. Subscribers will be entitled to free admission to the ceremony, which will be entirely under cover. Among others who have taken purses are the Countess of Yarmouth, Lady Ellenborough, Lady Napier, Lady Haworth, and the Hon. Mrs. Francis Byng. Applications for purses to be addressed to J. S. Wood, secretary, Chelsea Hospital for Women, King's-road, S.W.



ALBANIAN SKETCHES: RETRIBUTION—THE END OF A BLOOD FEUD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso last Saturday received the Moorish Ambassador Extraordinary, who presented the congratulations of the Sultan on the King's marriage.

A stormy debate arose in the Senate yesterday week on a motion of confidence in the Government, the discussion of which has been proceeding for several days. Marshal Martinez Campos (the telegram says) denounced with much vehemence the policy of the Ministry, and Señor Canovas del Castillo replied in an eloquent speech, maintaining the correctness of the course followed by his Cabinet and protesting against what he described as the threatening language of Marshal Campos. The Senate on Saturday continued the debate in a more tranquil spirit. The Premier and Marshal Campos both spoke. Ultimately the resolution was adopted by 170 votes to 22. The Deputies have passed the Porto Rico budget.

ITALY.

On Sunday afternoon King Humbert and the Duke d'Aosta distributed the prizes to the winners in a rifle-match held in the fields of the Farnesina, beyond the Ponte Molle. The prizes, which were of great value, were contributed by the King, the Duke d'Aosta, Prince Carignano, Signor Cairoli, General de Medici, General Bonelli, the Minister of War, and others. The dignitaries of the Court and nearly all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

The Syndic of Rome has signed the necessary permission for placing a tablet on the exterior of the Palazzo Bernini, in commemoration of Sir Walter Scott having lived there during his sojourn in Rome in the spring and summer of 1832.

There were great rejoicings at Venice last Saturday at the departure of the transport Europe, laden with 2780 cases for the Melbourne Exposition. More than 1000 exhibitors have sent contributions—120 from Rome alone; and all branches of Italian art, manufactures, and products will be represented.

PORTUGAL.

The Camoens Tercentenary festivities were brought to a close on Thursday week. The principal feature of the day's proceedings was a procession of triumphal cars, in which the King and Queen and the other members of the Royal family, the high dignitaries of State, the civic authorities, the foreign diplomatic body, the trade and friendly societies, the members of the various scientific institutions, and deputations from the army and navy took part.

GERMANY.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin states that Prince William of Prussia's marriage with the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg will take place next autumn.

The conference of the Powers for the purpose of considering the question of the Greek frontier met in Berlin on Wednesday. It is composed of the Ambassadors of the Powers resident in Berlin.

The Federal Council has passed the resolutions moved by the Prussian Government for the inclusion of the Lower Elbe in the customs union by an all but unanimous vote. The representative of the Free City of Hamburg was the only dissident.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor on Thursday week, continuing his Moravian journey, reached Weisskirchen, received 6000 miners and singers, and an address from the Catholic clergy. He afterwards visited the schools, the garrison, and the shooting-ground, and returned in the evening to Prerau, whence he travelled to Brünn. He was enthusiastically received at every station. On Friday morning he reviewed the troops, received deputations from the Landtag, the clergy, the officers, and the Commercial Chambers, whose President was assured by his Majesty that better times must be in store. His Majesty visited the public institutions of Brünn, and a cloth manufactory established one hundred years ago, and employing 1000 workmen. The men received his Majesty, and he was shown the cloth of every kind made by the firm for home and foreign use, some being intended for competition with that of England. The Emperor returned to Vienna on Saturday.

The appointment of M. Pronay, a member of the Hungarian Lower House, as Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, has been officially announced.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has nominated the Czarevna chief of the Cuirassier Regiment of the Guard, in place of the late Empress.

One of the three services which in the Greek Church take place during the first forty days after death was held yesterday week in the Fortress Church at St. Petersburg, and was attended by the Czar and his family.

By an Imperial decree a new military-governorship is created for the Amoor territory, the seat of Government being established at Chacarowka.

Sanction has been given by the Czar to the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the Russian poet Pouschkin. But a telegram states that the unveiling ceremony has been indefinitely postponed.

TURKEY.

Last Saturday the Collective Note of the Powers was presented to the Porte by the Ambassadors at Constantinople. It was drawn up by M. Tissot, the French representative. After informing the Porte that the Berlin Conference will settle the Turko-Greek frontier question, it demands the execution of the Convention concluded with Montenegro, and of the article of the Berlin Treaty respecting the reforms in Armenia. It is announced in telegrams from Constantinople of Tuesday's date that the Ambassadors have been informed by the Porte that, inasmuch as the parties interested in the matters to be discussed at the Berlin Conference are to be excluded from the deliberations, the conclusions which may be arrived at cannot be obligatory on Turkey.

AMERICA.

On Thursday week the House, by 106 votes to 72, concurred in the Senate resolution closing the Session on June 16. Opposition was made by the Freetraders, who desire to consider the Tariff Reduction Bills. They also unsuccessfully attempted to get the House to consider these Tariff Bills, but it refused to do so by 93 votes to 81.

Some particulars of the life of Mr. James Abraham Garfield, chosen as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, have been published. He was born in November, 1831, at a small village called Orange, in the north-eastern part of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, a village at that time of but a few score inhabitants. His parents were in too humble a position to provide him with anything more than a rudimentary education, and at an early age he commenced the battle of life for himself in the position of a day labourer. After following this occupation for some time he became a driver and then a boatman on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal; and in 1849, with the object of improving his education, attended an academy, and studied with such success that the following winter he undertook

the teaching of a district school. Seven years later he had made such progress that he was appointed teacher of languages in the Eclectic Institute of Hiram, Ohio; the following year becoming president of that institution, which office he held till 1861. In the meantime, in 1850, he had been elected a member of the Senate of his native State, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. An ardent supporter of the Union, after the War of Secession had commenced, he raised in the autumn of 1861 the 42nd Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was made Colonel, and dispatched to Eastern Kentucky, where, with his own regiment, in conjunction with the 40th Ohio Regiment, he defeated Humphrey Marshall. Mr. Garfield further distinguished himself during the war, and was created Major-General for gallant and meritorious services on the field of battle.

Twenty persons have been killed and many more injured, and an immense amount of damage has been done, by a tornado which has burst over Pottanatomie county, Iowa.

Upwards of a hundred thousand barrels of oil have been destroyed by a fire at Titusville, in Pennsylvania.

Immense damage to property at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has been caused by a sudden rise of twenty-two feet in the waters of the Chippewa river. A number of families have been rendered homeless.

The American schooner Ella A. Merritt has been fired upon by the Spanish man-of-war Nuncio, about five miles from Cuba. An officer also boarded the schooner and examined it.

CANADA.

Princess Louise and Prince Leopold have visited Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, meeting with warm welcomes.

Friday's *Gazette* announces that, in pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, creating the office of High Commissioner for Canada, the Governor-General, with the advice of the Privy Council of the Dominion, has, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion, appointed the Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., to be High Commissioner for Canada.

Sir A. T. Galt, the Canadian Minister in England, has received a despatch authorising advances to a number of navvies, to pay their fares from Quebec to Manitoba, on condition of their signing an agreement to repay such advances from wages earned while in the employment of Messrs. Manning, Macdonald, McLaren, and Co., contractors for constructing a section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The firm undertake to find employment this season for about 3000 labourers, good hardy men, without families, and accustomed to railway, farm, and similar work. The rate of wages is 2½ dols. per day for foremen, and the lowest rate for ordinary labourers is 1½ dol. per day.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Brisbane says that the Queensland Parliament has been convoked for July 6, by which date Mr. McIlwraith, the Premier, will have returned from England.

The question of the exportation of fresh meat is (the telegram adds) seriously occupying the attention of the colony, the fat stock being exceptionally large at the present time. A company is now being formed for the purpose of exporting frozen meat to Europe.

INDIA.

A telegram from Simla yesterday week reports all quiet at Cabul and the districts in its immediate vicinity. It is stated, however, that travellers in the Khyber Pass have been attacked by malcontents. The threatened movement of Ayoub Khan towards Candahar has collapsed.

It is announced from Simla that the British forces are to be withdrawn from Cabul not later than Oct. 31.

We learn from Calcutta that the new Indian Government Rupee Loan has been allotted, tenders for 313 lakhs having been accepted at an average price of 103.3.

The Chilean troops took Arica by assault on the 7th inst.

There was a large increase in the supply of both live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week.

A motion is to be made on Tuesday next in the Cape Parliament by the Colonial Secretary for the holding of a Conference of delegates from the South African Colonies to consider the subject of confederation.

At the Sydney Exhibition the first prize for grand and upright pianos, with the addition of the special mention for improvement in action, was awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of Wigmore-street.

The Empress Eugénie, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Durban telegraphs, on June 3 left the spot where her son lost his life, and was returning by way of Grey Town and Maritzburg to Durban, where she is to embark on the 26th inst. on her homeward voyage.

A bluebook has been issued containing correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt. The despatches, which are 230 in number, range in date from June 27, 1879, to Dec. 20, 1879. They deal for the most part with financial matters, many of them relating to the Rothschild Loan Decree.

The ship Peterborough, 1680 tons, Captain Gardiner, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 10th inst., with 396 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. Booth as surgeon-superintendent, with Mrs. Kent in charge of the single women. Intelligence has been received by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Camperdown, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in March last.

The Bavarian painter Eugene Adam, celebrated for his battle-pieces, died, after a long illness, at Munich, on June 4, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.—Dr. Philip Feust, one of the foremost journalists in South Germany, died at Nürnberg, on June 4, after a brief illness, in the sixty-second year of his age.—The Danish statesman C. A. Fonnesbech, President of the Danish Ministry in 1875, died lately at Copenhagen, after a tedious illness, aged sixty-two years.

Several accidents at sea are reported. A collision occurred on Friday night, the 11th inst., off the mouth of the Connecticut river, during a thick fog, between the steamers Stonington and Narragansett, the latter of which immediately caught fire. The fire spread so rapidly that the Narragansett's passengers, about 350 in number, had to jump overboard to save themselves from the flames, and it is estimated that from thirty to fifty of them perished. The persons rescued were saved by boats and life-rafts from the Stonington and other steam-boats which came to their assistance.—Her Majesty's ship Flamingo, which sailed from St. John's for the Newfoundland western coast fishery, last Saturday, while steaming slowly in a heavy fog, ran into an iceberg, injuring the jib-boom and bowsprit, and doing other damage. The Flamingo has returned to St. John's for repairs.—As the Spanish war-vessel Cuba Espanola was entering Santiago de Cuba on the 11th inst. her boiler exploded, killing twenty men and injuring 113 others, including eighty-eight soldiers.

The foundation-stone of a Foresters' Hall at Hereford was laid on Monday by Mrs. Rankin, wife of Mr. Rankin, M.P.

HOME NEWS.

Sir F. Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor, has been elected Master of the Vintners' Company for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alderman Sidney, the representative for Billingsgate ward, has sent his resignation to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Leofric Temple, Q.C., who has been for some time Deputy Recorder of Liverpool, has been appointed Recorder of Carlisle, in succession Sir Farrer Herschell, Solicitor-General.

At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute on Monday, Lord O'Neill read a paper on the Action of Will in the Formation and Regulation of the Universe.

The certificates gained by lady candidates of the Sydenham Centre at the Cambridge Local Examinations were presented last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P.

The many attractions at the Alexandra Palace were supplemented last Saturday by a Baden-Baden concert in the Grove, which was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns.

Mr. Charles Markham, of Tipton House, Chesterfield, has given £1000 to the town of Northampton, to provide an endowment for furnishing prizes for the board and private schools.

Mr. Bret Harte will give his first lecture in London, entitled "The Argonauts of '49," in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea, at Steinway Hall, next Monday evening, June 21.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cowper have left Dublin for Queen's County. They will occupy Abbeylisle House, the residence of Lord de Vesci, during the remaining portion of the summer.

Lord Aberdare presided at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last Monday, when a paper was read by Sir Richard Temple upon the proposed railway from the Indus to Candahar, which has been constructed as far as from the Indus to Sibi.

The eighty-fourth annual conference of the Methodist New Connection body was opened at Longton, North Staffordshire, on Monday, the proceedings being continued during the present week, and closed on Monday next. Dr. Cocker (Sheffield) was selected president for the ensuing year.

Last Saturday evening the members of the Northern and North-Eastern Circuits entertained the Solicitor-General, Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P., at dinner at Willis's Rooms, in celebration of his recent appointment as one of the law officers of the Crown. There was a considerable muster.

At the Society of Arts conversazione held at South Kensington Museum on Wednesday there was a vocal and instrumental concert, consisting of glees, &c., by the Royal Criterion Handbell Ringers and Glee Singers, given from nine to eleven o'clock, with intervals, in the lecture-theatre.

Good-service pensions of £100 a year each have been granted to the following army medical officers:—Sir William Muir, K.C.B., M.D., Director-General Army Medical Department; Surgeon-Generals C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., H. G. Massy, C.B., W. Munro, M.D., C.B., and T. Crawford, M.D.

A Wesleyan chapel, capable of accommodating 1000 people, was opened at Barnet last week. Dr. Punshon, Dr. Smith, and others assisted at the ceremony. At the luncheon which followed—Mr. Alderman M'Arthur presiding—subscriptions were announced to the extent of nearly £1200, in addition to liberal collections at the services.

The Conference on Public Health closed its two-days' sitting yesterday week. Several resolutions were proposed by Mr. Stansfeld, the chairman, which had for their object the strengthening of the administrative work of the Local Government Board, the amendment of the Public Health Act, the Rivers Pollution Amendment Act, and other measures.

We are informed that the Brighton Railway Company, through their agent, Mr. Hudson, have for these last ten years conveyed sea-water from Brighton to London for the use of private families and large establishments, including a supply for several years since of many thousands of gallons of Brighton sea-water to the Crystal Palace and Westminster Aquaria, and a regular monthly supply to the Zoological Society's Gardens.

The Master of the Rolls has had before him the case of a lady who has maintained her three children, paid her husband's debts, and allowed him (as he lives apart from her) £60 a year, out of an income of £350 a year. The man demanded possession of his son, unless his wife allowed him £100 a year. She appealed to the Chancery Division, and had the possession of the child secured to her on her own terms.

The Registrar-General has issued his annual report containing abstracts of births, marriages, deaths, &c., for the year 1878. The report shows that in England during that year there were 190,054 marriages, 891,906 births, and 539,872 deaths, the excess of births over deaths being 352,034. The estimated population of England in the middle of 1878 was 24,854,397; it is calculated that there were 65 persons living to one person married, 28 persons living to one birth, and 46 persons living to one death.

Sir Antonio Brady, one of the verderers of Epping Forest, presided last Saturday over a gathering at Chingford, at which addresses and testimonials were presented to Mr. J. T. Bedford, chairman of the Epping Forest committee, Sir T. Nelson, City solicitor, Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer (who for forty years was verderer of the forest), Mr. Edmund Yates Daniell, Mr. George Smith, and Mr. George Burney, in recognition of the active part taken by them in the successful efforts to preserve the rights of the public in Epping Forest.

Earl Granville on Monday afternoon received a deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, whose object was to urge her Majesty's Government to ratify the Chefoo Convention of 1876, which, it was affirmed, would have the effect of putting a stop to the Indian opium traffic. Lord Granville informed the deputation that the Government expect to receive some important despatches from the English Minister in China in the course of next month, and reserved the expression of any opinion on the subject until after the receipt of those despatches.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate 30 tons 11 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this quantity all but half a ton came by land to the market. The fish numbered 3151, and included 2 brill, 528 cod, 405 small crabs, 267 crayfish, 964 haddocks, 34 halibut, 298 lobsters, 224 plaice, 27 skate, 2 trout, and 400 whiting; besides which there were seized 275 boxes of herrings, 1 barrel of eels, and 1 of conger-eels, 63 bags of mussels, 2 barrels of oysters, 356 bushels of periwinkles, 123 baskets of shrimps, and 400 quarts of whitebait.

Last week the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society was held in Mistle Park, Manningtree, the residence of the Rev. C. F. Norman. The entries of stock exceeded 400, comprising nearly 200 horses, 150 horned cattle, 50 sheep, and 20 pigs. The total sum offered in prizes was £1378. Auxiliary shows of dogs, poultry, flowers, and objects of art, were also held, for which separate prize-lists, amounting altogether to about £400, were issued. The British Bee-keepers' Association had a tent in the ground, in which were

demonstrated the best methods of manipulating bees, and a meeting was held here at which it was agreed to form a beekeepers' association for the county.

On the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, nearly 1500 guests attended a conversation at the Mansion House yesterday week, at which a remarkable collection of the gold and silver plate possessed by the Corporation of the City of London and the ancient City guilds was exhibited, together with various charters, records, and other documents of public interest. The plate collection included nearly 400 specimens, all of which were of ancient date, as attested not only by the hall-marks in each case, but, in many instances, by the quaint and curious inscriptions and devices upon them. This interesting exhibition gave some idea of the traditional wealth of the City companies; but the plate shown was not a tithe of that possessed by the various guilds, the articles exhibited having merely been selected from the much larger collection of modern or less ancient plate stored in their halls. Nearly all the guilds, with ready courtesy, placed their collections on loan at the disposal, for the evening, of the chief magistrate.

OBITUARY.

MR. WYNNE OF PENIARTH.

William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, in the county of Merioneth, J.P. for the counties of Salop and Merioneth, D.L. for the latter and High Sheriff in 1867, Constable of the Castle of Harlech, died on the 9th inst. He was born Dec. 23, 1801, the eldest son of William Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, by Elizabeth, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of the Rev. Philip Puleston, D.D., of Pickhill Hall, in the county of Denbigh; and was educated at Westminster School. From 1852 to 1865 he sat in Parliament as knight of the shire for Merioneth. He married, May 8, 1839, Mary, second daughter and coheir of Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq., M.P., of Walford Manor and Hatton Grange, in the county of Salop, by whom he leaves two sons, William Robert Maurice, J.P., D.L., late M.P. for the county of Merioneth, and Owen Slaney, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, the representative of the very ancient family of Wynnes of Glyn, was one of the ablest of Welsh genealogists and antiquaries. His library of MSS. was, perhaps, the finest in the Principality. Many of the local publications, especially the "Archæologia Cambrensis," were enriched by Mr. Wynne's communications. In private life, few were so esteemed and beloved as the gentleman whose death we record.

MR. GEORGE CLIVE.

George Clive, Esq., of Perrystone Court, county Hereford, and of Claggan, Ballycrocy, county Mayo, M.A., J.P., D.L., formerly M.P. for the city of Hereford, died on the 8th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was third son of Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., of Whitfield, county Hereford, by the Hon. Harriet, his wife, fourth daughter and coheir of Andrew, last Baron Archer of Umberslade, county Warwick, and was grandson of George Clive, Esq. (cousin of the great Lord Clive), by Sidney, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bolton, Esq., of Knock, county Louth. He was educated at Harrow, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827. In 1830 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was successively Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, a Police Magistrate in London, and Judge of the Southwark County Court. From the last-named office he retired in 1857, and was returned, on the Liberal interest, M.P. for the city of Hereford in that year. From 1859 to 1862 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and eventually retired from Parliamentary life at the recent dissolution. He married, May 2, 1835, Anne Sybella Martha, second daughter of Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart., and leaves, with other issue, Lieut.-Col. Edward Henry Clive, Grenadier Guards, late M.P. for Hereford.

DR. BATTERSBY.

George Battersby, Esq., of Loughbane, in the county of Westmeath, Q.C., LL.D., J.P., formerly Judge of the Provincial Court of Dublin and lately Chancellor and Vicar-General of the United Diocesan Court there, died on the 9th inst. at his residence, 20, Lower Leeson-street, in his eightieth year. He was eldest son of Thomas Battersby, Esq., by Margaret Catharine, his wife, daughter of George Rotherham, Esq., of Crossdrum, in the county of Meath; was called to the Bar in 1826, and for many years was father of the Home Circuit in Ireland. He married, Dec. 18, 1830, Charlotte Sarah, daughter of the Right Hon. John Radcliffe, LL.D., by whom he leaves issue.

MR. PHIPPS.

Charles Paul Phipps, Esq., of Chalcot and Dilton Court, Wilts, M.P. for Westbury from 1869 to 1874, died on the 8th inst., at his seat near that town. He was born Sept. 26, 1815, the younger son of Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, Esq., of Leighton House, Wilts, by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heiress of William Leconby, Esq., of Great Eccleston, in the county of Lancaster, and was the descendant of an old Wiltshire family, which possessed lands at Westbury and Charlford in the time of Henry VIII. He was J.P. and D.L. for Wiltshire, and served as High Sheriff in 1875. He married, March 21, 1844, Emma Mary, daughter of M. Benson, Esq., and leaves four sons and two daughters.

The deaths are also announced of—

James Meade Loughnan, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, on the 2nd inst., at Crohill, county Kilkenny, aged sixty-nine.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough and Rural Dean, for forty-five years Rector of Wappenham, at his rectory, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-three.

Miss Elizabeth Anne Murray, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, and granddaughter of John, third Duke of Athole, on the 7th inst., in her seventy-eighth year.

The Rev. Alfred Phillips, formerly of Henwick House, Worcester, and Principal of Cheltenham College. He was born in 1801, and graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, as a Wrangler in 1824. He was successively Vicar of Kilmerston, Somersetshire, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Crewkerne; Principal of King William's College, in the Isle of Man; and, finally, Principal of Cheltenham College from 1841 down to 1845. He held the vicarage of Bushbury, Staffordshire, from 1863 down to 1868.

Hugh Norcliffe, Esq., late Captain 43rd and 15th Regiments, on the 2nd inst., at Langton Hall, Malton, Yorkshire, aged forty-nine. He was eldest son of the late Henry Robinson, Esq., of York, by Rosamond Norcliffe, his wife, now of Langton Hall, elder daughter of Charles Best, M.D., of York, and Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Norcliffe, Esq., of Langton Hall. His mother assumed the name and arms of Norcliffe in 1862 on succeeding to the estates of her uncle, Major-General Norcliffe Norcliffe, K.H. The Norcliffe family, one of considerable antiquity, descends immediately from Sir Thomas Norcliffe, barrister of the Middle Temple, who purchased Langton in 1618.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W. R. (Syrdenham).—Mr. Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings," published by W. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, sets forth the openings in a tabular form.

H. S. (Borough).—If more than four moves on each side have been made, the game must proceed. The word you use, "several," is too indefinite for a precise answer.

J. M. (Wenchow, China).—(1) "Delta's Reminiscences" have not been published in book form. (2) The English chess magazines are noticed below.

EAST MARDEN.—Thanks for your sympathetic note. We believe our mode of dealing with such pretensions will have a good effect.

H. HAMPTON.—Please send your real name and address.

CROWINGHEE (Calcutta).—The problems shall be examined.

ALPHA.—You are right, of course, as to the simplicity of the composition; but our young readers must be considered occasionally.

VA (U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1891.

A HINDOO YOUTH (Calcutta).—Correct solution of No. 1888.

N. R. (Freckenham).—We are well pleased to note your recovery, and to see your name on our roll of solvers again.

H. T. Y. (Staplehurst).—It appeared, at the time, to be a slip of the pen, as you were not likely to make a mistake of that kind.

N. M.—There are two objections to the problem: the author is anonymous and the composition is trivial.

S. H. (Nottingham).—We shall be greatly obliged if you will mark the word "chess" on the superscription of the paper intended for our perusal.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1892 received from H. Hampton and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1893 received from: W. D. Jones, James Atkinson, E. L. G. T. H. May (Vienna), Thomas Guest, J. W. W., Emile Frau, Russian Legation, (Darrstadt), and J. Bumstead.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1894 received from H. B. A. Kentish Man, G. Fosbrooke, D. W. Kell, G. A. Ballingall, E. E. W., East Marden, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, S. Farrant, M. O'Halloran, R. Jessop, R. Ingersoll, Jupiter Junior, N. Warner, An Old Hand, Ben Nevis, C. Daragh, H. Blacklock, W. D. Jones, E. P. Vulliamy, W. S. Leest, R. Gray, C. S. Cox, Nerina, Lulu, Senaj, W. Scott, D. Templeton, E. Elsbury, Kitten, H. Langford, H. Barrett, T. Greenbank, H. G. Richmond, G. O. Baxter, Caricoa, Elsie, C. Oswald, G. L. Mayne, N. Cator, B. L. Dyke, H. Brewster, T. P. May (Vienna), H. W. Trenchard, Smutch, Thomas Guest, J. W. W., Thomas Ch. (omer, Ch. Pompe, J. Glossop, Alpha, Hereward, Norman Rumblelow, Dr. F. St. W. G. Jackson, James Dobson, R. H. Broke, Shadforth, F. Adams, and M. H. Moorhouse.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1893.

WHITE.
1. B to Kt 7th
2. B to K 3rd
3. R to B 5th. Mate.

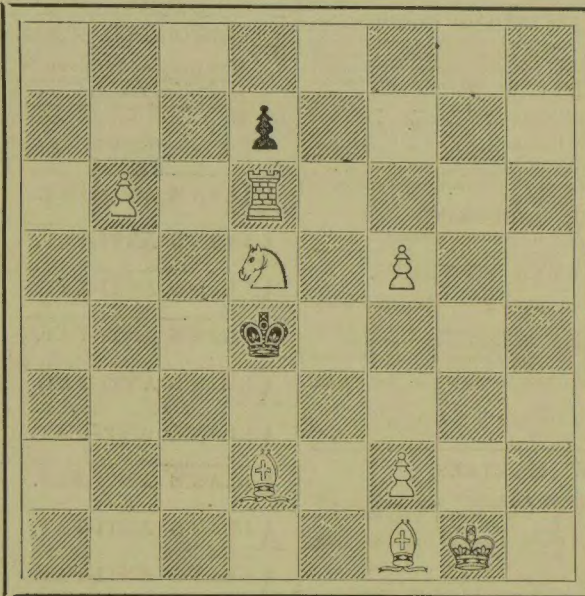
BLACK.
R takes B
Any move

If Black play 1. K takes Kt, then follows 2. R to B 4th (ch) and 3. Kt mates. The other variations springing from Black's choice of moves are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1896.

By D. ALLINGHAM (Dublin).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Winter Tourney at the Chess Club of Buda-Pesth between Dr. HOFFMEISTER and Herr E. KEMENY.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. H.)	BLACK (Herr K.)	WHITE (Dr. H.)	BLACK (Herr K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Kt to B 4th	R to B 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to Kt 4th	Q to R sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	A hopeless position indeed for the m. & powerful piece in his array.	
4. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	22. R to Q 5th	Kt takes R
5. P to B 3rd	P takes P	23. P takes Kt	P to R 5th
P to Q 3rd is the correct move here.		24. K takes B	P takes P (ch)
6. B takes P (ch)	K takes B	25. K takes P	R to Kt 4th (ch)
7. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to K sq	26. K to B 3rd	R to B 4th
8. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to B sq	27. Kt to Q 4th	P to Kt 5th
9. Q takes B (ch)	P to Q 3rd	28. Q to Q 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. Q takes P (at B 3rd)	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Kt to B 5th	R takes Kt (ch)
11. B to Kt 5th	P to R 3rd	30. K to Kt 3rd	Q to R 2nd
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	31. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to B sq
13. Kt to R 4th	K to B 2nd	32. Q takes B P (ch)	Q to B 2nd
14. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K sq	33. Q takes R P (ch)	K to Kt sq
15. Q to K 3rd	R to K 4th	34. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
16. Castles (Q R)	B to K 3rd	35. R to K sq	R to K 5th
17. Kt to B 5th	B takes P	Ingenious, but futile.	
Black appears unable to resist the bait of a Pawn. It is a weakness which, however amiable, carries with it its own punishment.		36. Kt takes P	R to Kt 5th (ch)
18. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th	37. K takes R	P takes Kt
19. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q R 4th	38. R to K 6th	R to R 5th (ch)
A Game occurring in the Match by Correspondence now pending between some amateurs of England and America. This Partie was conducted by Mr. L. W. DAVIS, of Wisconsin, on the one side, and Mr. R. H. PHILIP, of Hull, on the other.		39. K to Kt 3rd	R to K B 5th
(Bishop's Gambit.)		40. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	41. R to K 7th, and wins.	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th		
4. B takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)		
5. K to B sq	P to Kt 4th		
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 2nd		
7. P to Q 4th	Q to R 4th		
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
9. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
10. K to Kt sq	P to B 6th		
11. Kt to K sq	P takes P		
WHITE (Mr. D.)		BLACK (Mr. P.)	
13. K to B 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
14. P to K 5th	B to Kt 5th		
15. B takes P (at B 4th)	P to B 4th		
16. R to K Kt sq	P to Kt 4th		
17. B to K Kt 5th	Castles (Q R)		
18. B takes K Kt	R takes Q P		
19. Q to K 2nd	Kt takes B		
20. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
21. K to Kt 3rd	Kt takes K P		
22. Q R to K B sq	B takes B		
23. Q to K 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 5th (ch), and White resigned.		

The current number of the Chessplayers' Chronicle (Dean and Son, Fleet-street) contains the first instalment of a review of the openings, which promises to be an instructive contribution to chess theory. The problems are, as usual, well chosen; and the news of the month in the game and problem world is concisely recorded. There are too many reprints among the games. It is difficult to procure original matter for that department, but, we should hope, not impossible. At all events, a metropolitan chess organ should have no need to resort to its weekly contemporaries for matter to rehearse. Where every thing else is so good, perhaps this weakness should be forgotten.

The Huddersfield College Magazine (John Watkinson, Huddersfield), besides the instalment of tourney problems and jottings of notable events, contains the editor's award on the problem-solving competition, the six prizes in which have fallen to Messrs. Shenale, Haigh, Le Page, Gearing, Blanchard, and Keeble, in the order named.

The Turf, Field, and Farm, of New York, announces that great preparations are being made in Syracuse for a meeting of the Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania Chess Association, to be held on the 21st inst. Special committees have been appointed for the consideration of rules and odds; Captain Mackenzie will be among the competitors in the matches incidental to the congress.

The American papers appear to give credence to the report that Herr Kolisch intends to play in the tournament proposed to be held at Wiesbaden next month. Seeing that Herr Kolisch has not engaged in any important match since he carried off the Emperor's prize in Paris thirteen years ago, he must now be altogether out of practice, and is not likely therefore to choose such an occasion as the Wiesbaden tourney for a reappearance.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 8, 1880) of Mr. Alfred Harris, late of Oxtou Hall, Yorkshire, who died on April 11 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by William Busfield, John Dearman Birchall, and Alfred Harris, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths £300 each to the Bradford Fever Hospital, the Bradford Infirmary, and the Spinners' Endowment Fund, Bradford; £100 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £100 to his executors and the Vicar of Bradford, to be distributed at their discretion, in sums not exceeding £2, among such poor persons resident in the Borough of Bradford as they may think deserving; and £50 to the Vicar of Bingley, to be distributed in his parish in a similar manner. There are numerous legacies to his daughters, son-in-law, grandchildren, nephews, nieces, friends, and servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his three daughters, Anna Jane Harris, Sophia Harris, and Mrs. Emily Priscilla Busfield.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1874) with four codicils (dated June 10, 1875; Jan. 16, 1878; May 1, 1879; and April 16, 1880) of Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, J.P., D.L., late of Buxted Park, Sussex, of St. Clare, in the Isle of Wight, and of Carlton-gardens, who died on April 23 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Hon. William Henry Berkeley Portman and Egerton Vernon Harcourt, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths the snuffbox given to him by the Queen to Edward William Harcourt, to be held as a heirloom with the Nuneham Park estate, Oxfordshire; and the Sèvres china flower-stand presented to the Earl of Liverpool by the Emperor Napoleon I. to be held as a heirloom with the Buxted Park estate. The mansion house and estate of St. Clare and all his real estate in the Isle of Wight he devises to the use of his brother, Egerton Vernon Harcourt, for life, with remainder to his nephew, Augustus Vernon Harcourt, for life, with remainder to his said nephew's first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male: a sum of £12,000 is also left upon trust for the person who, under such entail, shall become entitled to the St. Clare estate. To the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary he leaves £500; upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Malcolm, £15,000; and there are several bequests to the official trustees of charitable funds for the purpose of the income being applied for the benefit of the National and Infant Schools, and for the poor of the parish of St. Helen's and the district of St. John's, in the same parish, in the Isle of Wight, and the parish of Buxted, Sussex; and one to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the interest of which is to be applied for the repairs of the church of the said district of St. John. There are numerous legacies to relatives and others, and also to servants; and as to the residue of the personality, he gives one third to the daughters of his late brother William, one third upon trust for his brother Frederick Vernon Harcourt, and at his decease for his daughters, and the remaining third to the daughters of his late sister, Lady Louisa Johnstone. The deceased was member of Parliament for the Isle of Wight from 1852 to 1857.

The Scotch Confirmation under seal of the Commissariat of Perthshire (dated May 11, 1880) of the will of Mr. Alexander Morison, late of Bognie and Larghan, in the parish of Coupar Angus, county of Perth, who died on Dec. 30 last, granted to James Augustus Cotter Morison, the brother, James Puckering Gibson, Mrs. Frances Henderson or Young, and George Cruickshank, the accepting executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 4th inst., the inventory of the personal estate in England and Scotland given in upon oath amounting to upwards of £84,000. The deceased was one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Morison and Co., of the British College of Health, Nos. 33 and 35, Euston-road.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1877) of Mr. James Booth, late of No. 2, Prince's-gardens, Knightsbridge, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by George Booth, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves to his three grandchildren £1000 each; to each of his servants who have been five years in his service one year's wages; to his other servants £2 for each full year they have been his service; and the residue of his property to his said son George absolutely.

The will (dated July 10, 1879) of Mr. Samuel Edward Bolden, J.P., formerly of Lancaster, afterwards of Rugby, but late of The Langlands, Duffield-road, Derby, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Henry Bolden, the son, and John Leonard Bolden, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his daughter Julia £200, and upon trust for her £8000; to his executor, Mr. J. L. Bolden, £100; and an annuity to an old servant. The residue of his real and personal property he leaves to or upon trust for his said son.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1864) with five codicils (dated Sept. 1 and 2, 1864; Oct. 14, 1870; May 13, 1875; and Jan. 22, 1876) of Mr. Richard Boyman Boyman, late of Park-hill, Clapham Park, who died on April 11 last, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, was proved on the 28th ult. by Miss Marian Boyman and Miss Fanny Tertia Boyman, the daughters, the surviving executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator states that he had devoted many years of his life to scientific pursuits, chiefly to propulsion, and he claims to have discovered that "the principle of reaction is the only method of propulsion in water and in the air." He sets out particulars of his many patents and inventions, and he evidently thinks they will ultimately prove of immense value, for he gives the proceeds, up to £110,000, to his three children and Miss Catherine Smith; and the residue of the moneys to be realised from such source is to be divided between six charities.

The will (dated July 23, 1879) of Mr. John Christie, late of No. 53, Grove-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printer and engraver, who died on Jan. 22 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by William Brewis Elsdon and Robert Amos, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths £3000 out of such part of his personal estate as may by law be applied to such purposes, and free of legacy duty, but not to be payable until May, 1889, the annual income to be applied in such shares and proportions as his trustees may determine for the education of such boy or boys resident in Newcastle-upon-Tyne or the county of Durham as may be selected after competitive examination by the Committee of the North of England Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts and the Government School of Art, Library-place, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be called "John Christie Scholars." They are not to receive more than £30 per annum each, and the scholarships are not to be tenable for more than five years. He states that the object of the gift is to supply artistic education to boys who by intelligence and good conduct appear best able to make use of it, and whose parents are not well able to pay for such education, with the view of their becoming engravers and lithographic draughtsmen; but it is not to be obligatory. There are other special directions as to the trust, and particularly as to the classes the boys are to attend.

EXHIBITION OF RHODODENDRONS, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

ANTHONY WATERER'S Exhibition of RHODODENDRONS in these Gardens is now on View Daily. Admission may be obtained by orders of Fellows, or from the Exhibitor, ANTHONY WATERER, Knap-hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey. The fine Standard and other Rhododendrons and Azaleas in Rotten Row, Hyde Park, are from Anthony Waterer.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES

has graciously consented to lay the FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW BUILDING for the CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, in the Fulham-road, on an early day in JULY. Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London will officiate with the prayers. A Special Feature of the Ceremony will be the presentation of Purse, containing Five Guineas or upwards, to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales by Ladies and Children, who will occupy specially reserved places in front of the Foundation-stone, upon which the Purse will be laid. Subscribers will be entitled to free admission to the ceremony, which will be entirely under cover. Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly solicited. Ladies are invited to apply for Purse to J. S. Wood, Secretary, Chelsea Hospital for Women, King's-road, S.W.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S

SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, affording Home, Education, Maintenance, and Clothing to Children of Parents who have moved in a superior station in life, orphans or not, of any nation. Four Hundred Children are now in the Schools. J. WATNEY, Esq., M.P., will preside at the FESTIVAL on JUNE 16, 1880, at the ANNO-STREET HOTEL. FUNDS ARE MUCH NEEDED. R. H. EVANS, Secretary. Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP

of ROCHESTER will distribute the PRIZES to the CHILDREN in the SCHOOLS of THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY, Streatham-hill, on MONDAY JUNE 22, 1880. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock in the Afternoon. Subscribers admitted by Tickets, to be obtained of the Committee; and at the Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1838. Head Offices: Aberdeen, 3, King-street; London, 1, Moorgate-street.

The forty-fourth annual general meeting of this company was held within their house, at Aberdeen, on Friday, June 11, 1880, when the directors reported a profit of £20,000, and the sum of £150,000, standing at the credit of "general reserve fund," was added to the paid-up capital, thereby increasing the same to £300,000.

The following are extracts from the report submitted:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"The stationary character of the revenue from this department, which was a feature of the years 1877-8, has at length given place to signs of movement, and the directors have the pleasure of reporting that the premiums for the past year exhibit an increase of £243 10s. 9d. over those of the previous year—that is to say, from £405,688 5s. 1d., which was the income in 1878, to £413,392 15s. 10d., the income in 1879.

"The losses amounted to £227,525 15s. 9d., or 54.97 per cent of the premiums, which is 2.7 per cent below the average of the company's whole experience since its establishment in 1838.

"The expenses of management, including commission to agents and outgoings of every kind not specially chargeable to the Life Department, and therefore chargeable to this, amounted to £125,300 13s. 10d., or 30.34 per cent of the receipts, which is a fraction above the ratio of last year.

"The operations of the year resulted in a profit of £58,038 9s. 4d."

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

"New Business.—The new assurances granted during the year reached in the aggregate the sum of £239,038, upon which the premiums amounted to £10,841 5s. 3d., whereof £491 4s. 7d. were single, and £10,350 5s. 8d. annual premiums.

"The total income of the year (including interest) was £213,098 11s. 4d.

"The claims were unusually heavy, and amounted to £149,135 2s. 2d., of which £181 12s. 7d. was for endowments payable during life.

"The expenses of management (including commission) were limited to 10 per cent upon the premium.

"Annuity Branch.—The sum of £7393 2s. 2d. was received for annuities granted during the year, and the fund of this section of the life department now stands at £68,332 5s. 10d.

"The whole funds of this department now amount to £1,462,146 4s. 1d.

"The distribution of the profits of the quinquennium ending Dec. 31 next will take place at the general meeting in June, 1881."

"The following resolution was passed at the general court of Directors, held on the 20th ult.:

"That in future the life policies of this company be payable as soon as the claimant's title is proved, instead of after the lapse of three months, as heretofore."

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Sir WILLIAM MILLER, Bart.
Deputy Chairman.—Right Hon. H. F. ADAM, M.P.
Colonel Robert Baring, Esq., jun., Esq.
Ernest Chaplin, Esq., C.B.
Philip Currie, Esq., C.B.
George John Fenwick, Esq.
Alexander H. Goehsen, Esq.
Ferdinand M. Huth, Esq.
Fire Department.—E. H. Manmering, Manager.
Life Department.—Jas. Valentine, Actuary.
General Manager.—A. P. Fletcher.

Copies of the report, with the whole accounts of the company for the year 1879, may be obtained from any of the company's officers or agencies.

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